Modbus for Grundfos pumps

CIM/CIU 200 Modbus RTU
CIM/CIU 250 GSM/GPRS
CIM/CIU 500 Ethernet for Modbus TCP

Functional profile and user manual

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Original functional profile and user manual.

CONTENTS

1. Symbols used in this document

Warning

If these safety instructions are not observed, it may result in personal injury.

Caution ***If these safety instructions are not observed, it may result in malfunction or damage to the equipment.***

Note ***Notes or instructions that make the job easier and ensure safe operation.***

2. Introduction

2.1 About this functional profile

This functional profile describes the:

- CIM/CIU 200 Modbus RTU
- CIM/CIU 250 Modbus GSM/GPRS
- CIM/CIU 500 Modbus Ethernet for Modbus TCP

for the following Grundfos products:

- Grundfos CRE/CRNE/CRIE, MTRE, CHIE, CME
- Grundfos TPE, TPE Series 2000, NBE/NKE
- Grundfos CUE drive
- Grundfos MAGNA (with add-on GENIbus module)
- Grundfos MAGNA3
- Grundfos UPE Series 2000 (UPE 80-120 and 100-120).

In the following, the supported products are referred to as "E-pumps".

The data in this document are subject to change without prior notice. Grundfos cannot be held responsible for any problems caused directly or indirectly by using information in this functional profile.

2.2 Assumptions

This functional profile assumes that the reader is familiar with commissioning and programming of Modbus devices. The reader should also have some basic knowledge of the Modbus protocol and technical specifications.

It is also assumed that an existing Modbus network with a Modbus master is present.

2.3 Definitions and abbreviations

3G	3rd-generation mobile telephony network.
4G	4th-generation mobile telephony network.
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol. Translates IP-addresses to MAC-addresses.
Auto-MDIX	Ensures that both crossover cable types and non-crossover cable types can be used.
CAT5	Ethernet cable type: Has 4 twisted pairs of wires.
CAT5e	Enhanced CAT5 cable with better performance.
CAT6	Cable with very high performance.
CIM	Communication Interface Module.
CIU	Communication Interface Unit.
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check, a data error detection method.
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. Used to configure network devices so that they can communicate on an IP network.
DNS	Domain Name System. Used to resolve host names to IP addresses.
GENIbus	Proprietary Grundfos fieldbus standard.
GENIpro	Proprietary Grundfos fieldbus protocol.
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service, technology to achieve TCP/IP communication and internet access via GSM.
Grundfos GO	A Grundfos handheld remote control device for controlling Grundfos products via infrared or radio. Based on smart phone technology.
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications.
H	Pressure (Head).
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol. The protocol commonly used to navigate the world wide web.
IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority.
IP	Internet Protocol.
LED	Light-Emitting Diode.
MAC	Media Access Control. Unique network address for a piece of hardware.
Modbus	A serial communications protocol commonly used in industry and building automation systems.
Modbus RTU	Modbus is a fieldbus used worldwide. The RTU version is used for wired networks (CIM 200) and for call-up connections over telephone networks (CIM 250).
Modbus TCP	Modbus is a fieldbus used worldwide. The TCP version is adapted for use as an application protocol on TCP/IP using either GPRS (CIM 250) or Ethernet (CIM 500) as basis.
PIN	Personal Identification Number (SIM cards).
Ping	Packet InterNet Groper. A software utility that tests connectivity between two TCP/IP hosts.
PUK	Personal Unblocking Key (SIM cards).
Q	Flow.
R100	Grundfos handheld infrared remote control.
SELV	Separated or Safety Extra-Low Voltage.
SELV-E	Separated or Safety Extra-Low Voltage with Earth connection.
SIM	SIM card, Subscriber Identity Module.
SMA	SubMiniature version A. Coaxial radio signal cable connection standard.
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SNTP	Simple Network Time Protocol. Used for clock synchronization between computer systems.
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol. Protocol suitable for Internet communication and Industrial Ethernet communication.
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. Protocol suitable for Internet communication.
Transmission speed	Bits transferred per second, bits/s.
URL	Uniform Resource Locator. The IP address used to connect to a server.
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time, the primary time standard by which the world regulates clocks and time.
UTF-8	Unicode Transformation Format (character encoding).
VPN	Virtual Private Network. A network using the Internet to connect nodes. These systems use encryption and other security mechanisms to ensure that only authorised users can access the network and that the data cannot be intercepted.

3. System description

3.1 Modbus

The system diagrams provide an overview for the different technologies of how to connect the CIM/CIU to the Grundfos E-pump that is to be connected to a Modbus network.

CIM

The CIM solution is an add-on communication module to be installed internally in a Grundfos E-pump, using a 10-pin connection. In this setup, the E-pump will supply power to the CIM. See fig. 1.

For mounting of the CIM add-on module, see the installation and operating instructions for the E-pump in question.

CIU

The CIU solution is a box with a power supply module and a CIM Modbus module. It can either be mounted on a DIN rail or on a wall.

It is used in conjunction with Grundfos E-pumps that do not support an internal, add-on communication module (CIM). See fig. 2.

3.2 Modbus RTU (CIM 200)

Fig. 1 Principle sketch of CIM 200 Modbus RTU solution with add-on CIM module installed inside the pump. The figure shows a MAGNA3 pump.

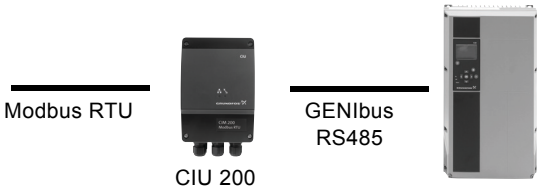

Fig. 2 Principle sketch of CIU 200 Modbus RTU solution. The gfigure shows a CUE-drive for pumps.

The Grundfos CIM/CIU is connected as a Modbus slave directly to the Modbus network.

3.3 Modbus GSM/GPRS (CIM 250)

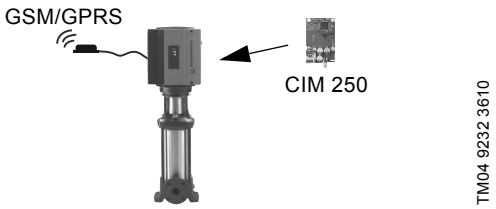

Fig. 3 Principle sketch of CIM 250 Modbus GSM/GPRS solution with internal add-on CIM module and external antenna. The figure shows a CRE pump.

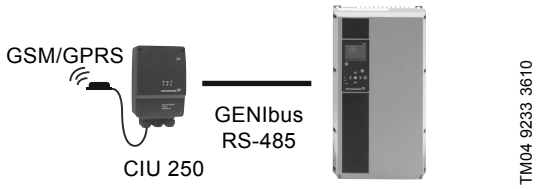

Fig. 4 Principle sketch of CIU 250 Modbus GSM/GPRS solution with external antenna. The figure shows a CUE-drive for pumps.

Note ***3G/4G are not supported via CIM 250.***

3.4 Modbus TCP (CIM 500)

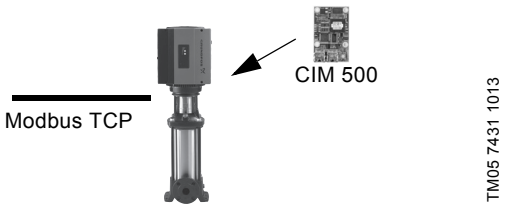

Fig. 5 Principle sketch of CIM 500 Modbus TCP solution with internal add-on CIM module. The figure shows a CRE pump.

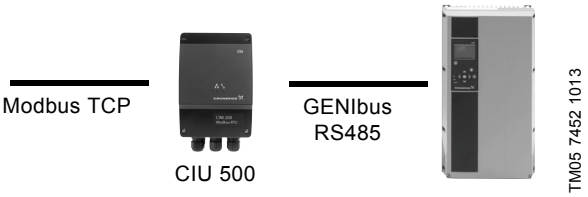

Fig. 6 Principle sketch of CIU 500 Modbus TCP solution. The figure shows a CUE drive for pumps.

4. Specifications

4.1 CIM module general data

General data	Description	Comments
Ambient humidity	30 % to 95 %	Relative, non-condensing.
Operating temperature	-20 °C to +45 °C	
Storage temperature	-25 °C to +70 °C	
Battery, lithium-ion	The battery will only be charged if the battery temperature is within 0 °C to +45 °C.	CIM 250 only.
GENIbus visual diagnostics	LED2	Will be in one of these states: Off, constantly green, flashing red, constantly red. See section *5.5 Status LEDs*.
Power supply (CIU)	24-240 V	Located in the CIU.
GENIbus connection type (CIU)	RS-485, 3-wire + screen	Conductors: A, B and Y.
CIU box enclosure class	IP54	
CIU box dimensions (H x W x D)	182 x 108 x 82 mm	

4.2 CIM 200 Modbus RTU

The table below provides an overview of the specifications for the Grundfos CIM 200 and CIU 200. For further details, please refer to the specific sections of this functional profile.

Modbus RTU specifications	Description	Comments
Modbus connector	Screw-type terminal	3 pins. See section *5. Modbus RTU, CIM 200 setup*.
Modbus connection type	RS-485, 2-wire + common	Conductors: D0, D1 and Common. See section *5. Modbus RTU, CIM 200 setup*.
Maximum cable length	1200 m	Equals 4000 ft.
Slave address	1-247	Set via rotary switches SW6 and SW7. See section *5.3 Modbus address selection*.
Line termination	On or Off	Set via DIP switches SW1 and SW2. See section *5.4 Termination resistor*.
Recommended cable cross sectional cobber area	0.20 - 0.25 mm^2	AWG24 or AWG23
Supported transmission speeds	1200*, 2400*, 4800*, 9600, 19200, 38400 bits/s	Set via DIP switches SW4 and SW5. See section *5.1 Setting the Modbus transmission speed*.
Start bit	1	Fixed value.
Data bits	8	Fixed value.
Stop bits	1 or 2	Set via DIP switch SW3. See section *5.2 Setting the parity*.
Parity bit	Even parity, odd parity* or no parity	Set via DIP switch SW3. See section *5.2 Setting the parity*.
Modbus visual diagnostics	LED1	Off, flashing green, flashing red, constantly red. See section *5.5 Status LEDs*.
Maximum number of Modbus devices	32	Using repeaters, this number can be increased. Legal address range is 1-247.
Maximum Modbus telegram size	256 bytes	Total length. Node address and CRC included. See section *13. Modbus RTU telegram examples*.

* Can only be set via software.

4.3 CIM 250 GSM/GPRS

The table below provides an overview of the specifications for the Grundfos CIM/CIU 250. For further details, please refer to the specific sections of this functional profile.

Modbus GSM/GPRS specifications	Description	Comments
Data protocol	Modbus RTU/Modbus TCP	GSM call-up uses RTU. GPRS uses TCP.
Slave address	Factory 231 (0xE7)	Can be changed via Modbus register 00003, SoftwareDefinedModbusAddress.
GSM/GPRS visual diagnostics	LED1	See section *6.2 Status LEDs*.
Maximum Modbus telegram size	260 bytes	Total Modbus TCP/IP application data unit. See fig. 25.

4.4 CIM 500 Modbus TCP

The table below provides an overview of the specifications for the Grundfos CIM/CIU 500 for Modbus TCP. For further details, please refer to the specific sections of this functional profile.

Modbus TCP specifications	Description	Comments
Application layer	DHCP, HTTP, Ping, FTP, SMTP, SNTP, Modbus TCP	Rotary switch in position 1.
Transport layer	TCP	
Internet layer	Internet protocol V4 (IPv4)	
Link layer	ARP, media access control (Ethernet)	
Ethernet cable	Screened/unscreened, twisted-pair cables, CAT5, CAT5e or CAT6	Supports auto cable-crossover detecting (Auto-MDIX)
Maximum cable length	100 metres at 10/100 Mbits/s	Corresponds to 328 feet.
Transmission speed	10 Mbits/s, 100 Mbits/s	Auto-detected
Industrial Ethernet protocols	PROFINET IO, Modbus TCP	Selected with rotary switch, section 7.2.

5. Modbus RTU, CIM 200 setup

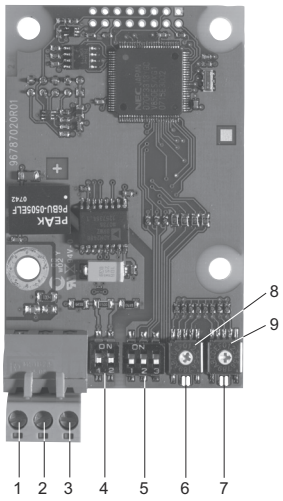

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Fig. 7 CIM 200 Modbus module

Pos.	Designation	Description
1	D1	Modbus terminal D1 (positive data signal)
2	D0	Modbus terminal D0 (negative data signal)
3	Common/GND	Modbus terminal Common/GND
4	SW1/SW2	On/off switches for termination resistor
5	SW3/SW4/SW5	Switches for selection of Modbus parity and transmission speed
6	LED1	Red/green status LED for Modbus communication
7	LED2	Red/green status LED for internal communication between the CIM/CIU 200 and the E-pump
8	SW6	Hex switch for setting the Modbus address (four most significant bits)
9	SW7	Hex switch for setting the Modbus address (four least significant bits)

A screened, twisted-pair cable must be used. The cable screen must be connected to protective earth at both ends.

Recommended connection

Modbus terminal	Colour code	Data signal
D1-TXD1	Yellow	Positive
D0-TXD0	Brown	Negative
Common/GND	Grey	Common/GND

5.1 Setting the Modbus transmission speed

The transmission speed must be set correctly before the CIM 200 Modbus module is ready to communicate with the Modbus network. DIP switches SW4 and SW5 are used for setting the transmission speed. See fig. 8.

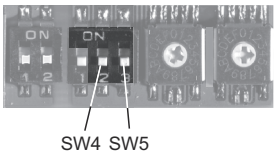

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Fig. 8 Modbus transmission speed

DIP switch settings

Available transmission speeds in bits/s: 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200 and 38400.

The first three transmission speeds are only available via software settings, whereas the last three are available via DIP switches.

Transmission speed [bits/s]	SW4	SW5
9600	OFF	ON
19200	OFF	OFF
38400	ON	OFF
Software-defined	ON	ON

Default transmission speed is 19200 bits per second, as per the Modbus RTU standard.

Software-defined

When SW4 and SW5 are set to "software-defined", writing a value to the holding register at address 00004 will set a new transmission speed.

Use the following values for software-defined transmission speeds:

Software-defined transmission speed	Value to set in register 00004
1200 bits/s	0
2400 bits/s	1
4800 bits/s	2
9600 bits/s	3
19200 bits/s	4
38400 bits/s	5

This value is set to 1200 bits/s as default.

The communication interface does not support transmission speeds above 38400 bits/s.

The software-defined transmission speed value will be stored in the communication interface and will remain after a power-off.

5.2 Setting the parity

Note ***When software-defined transmission speed is enabled (ON), software-defined parity and stop bits are also enabled.***

The parity can be set either manually by using SW3 or via software-defined settings.

Manual setting of parity

Default byte format (11 bits):

- 1 start bit
- 8 data bits (least significant bit sent first)
- 1 parity bit (even parity)
- 1 stop bit.

The default setting of the CIM 200 Modbus module is even parity (1 stop bit). It is possible to change the parity using DIP switch SW3. The parity can be changed to no parity (2 stop bits). See fig. 9.

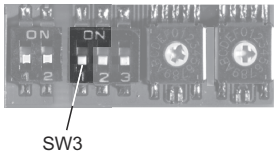

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Fig. 9 Parity

DIP switch settings

Parity	SW3
Even parity, 1 stop bit	OFF
No parity, 2 stop bits	ON

Software-defined parity and stop bits

When SW4 and SW5 are set to "software-defined", the value in the holding registers at addresses 00009 and 00010 will override the setting of SW3. See figs 8 and 9.

Software-defined parity	Value to set in register 00009
No parity [default]	0
Even parity	1
Odd parity	2

Software-defined stop bit	Value to set in register 00010
1 stop bit [default]	1
2 stop bits	2

The software-defined parity and stop bit values will be stored in the communication interface and will remain after a power-off.

Note ***Before the parity and stop bits can be set via software-defined settings, SW4 and SW5 must be set to ON.***

5.3 Modbus address selection

A Modbus slave on a Modbus network must have a unique address from 1-247. Address 0 is reserved for broadcasting, and is not a valid slave address.

To set the Modbus address, two hexadecimal rotary switches (SW6 and SW7) are used. See fig. 10.

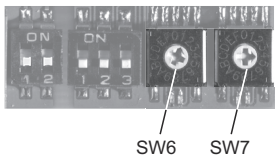

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Fig. 10 Setting the Modbus address

For a complete overview of Modbus addresses, see section *14. Fault finding*.

Note ***The Modbus address must be set decimally from 1 to 247.***

5.4 Termination resistor

The termination resistor is fitted on the CIM 200 Modbus module and has a value of 150 Ω.

The CIM 200 has a DIP switch with two switches (SW1 and SW2) for cutting the termination resistor in and out. Figure 11 shows the DIP switches in cut-out state.

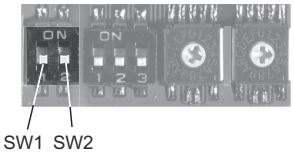

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Fig. 11 Cutting the termination resistor in and out

DIP switch settings

Status	SW1	SW2
Cut-in	ON	ON
Cut-out	OFF	OFF
	ON	OFF
	OFF	ON

Default setting: Termination resistor cut out.

Cable length

Grundfos recommends the following maximum lengths:

Bits/s	Maximum cable length	
	Terminated cable	Unterminated cable
	[m/ft]	[m/ft]
1200-9600	1200/4000	1200/4000
19200	1200/4000	500/1700
38400	1200/4000	250/800

Note ***To ensure a stable and reliable communication, it is important that only the termination resistor of the first and last units in the Modbus network are cut in.***

Note ***All switch settings will be effective immediately after setting the values. No power-off needed.***

5.5 Status LEDs

The CIM 200 Modbus module has two LEDs.See fig. 7.

- Red/green status LED (LED1) for Modbus communication
- Red/green status LED (LED2) for internal communication between the CIM 200 and the Grundfos product.

LED1

Status	Description
Off	No Modbus communication.
Flashing green	Modbus communication active.
Flashing red	Fault in the Modbus communication.
Permanently red	Fault in the CIM 200 Modbus configuration.

LED2

Status	Description
Off	The CIM 200 has been switched off.
Flashing red	No internal communication between the CIM 200 and the Grundfos product.
Permanently red	The CIM 200 does not support the Grundfos product connected.
Permanently green	Internal communication between the CIM 200 and the Grundfos product is OK.

Note ***During start-up, there may be a delay of up to 5 seconds before the LED2 status is updated.***

6. Modbus GSM/GPRS, CIM 250 setup

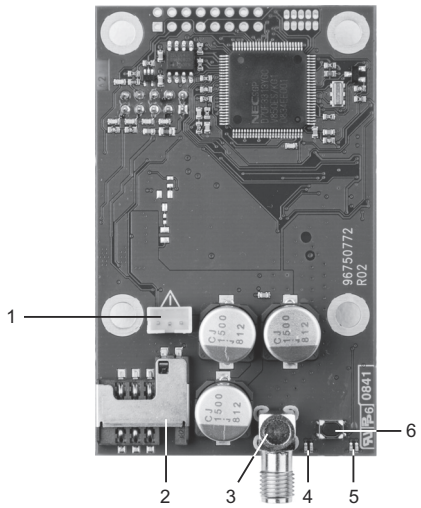

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Fig. 12 CIM 250 GSM module (top-side view)

Pos.	Designation	Description
1		Battery socket
2		SIM card holder
3		SMA connection for GSM antenna
4	LED1	Yellow/green status LED for GSM/ GPRS communication
5	LED2	Red/green status LED for internal communication between the CIU 250 and pump
6	SW1	Reset button. Keep the button pressed for 5 seconds to return to default settings.

6.1 Installation

Note

Before installation, make sure that the power supply has been switched off and that it cannot be accidentally switched on.

6.1.1 Fitting a GSM antenna

An antenna must be connected to the CIM 250 to establish connection to the GSM network.

Note

If the CIU 250 is installed in a metal control cabinet, Grundfos recommends fitting an external GSM antenna.

Grundfos offers different kinds of antennas. No antenna is supplied with the CIU 250. It must be ordered separately.

External antenna

Connect the antenna cable to the SMA connection (pos. 1) of the CIM 250. The antenna must be installed outside the control cabinet in a position with good reception conditions.

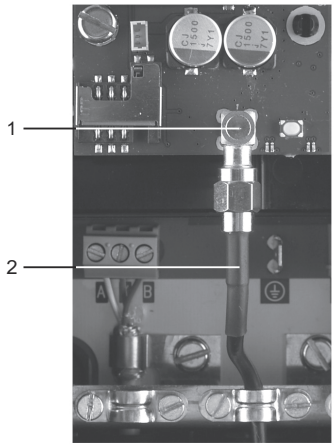

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Fig. 13 Fitting an external GSM antenna

Pos.	Description
1	SMA connection for GSM antenna
2	Antenna cable for external GSM antenna

6.1.2 Inserting the SIM card

Before inserting the SIM card into the CIM 250, remove the PIN code, or set the PIN code to "4321".

Procedure

1. Insert the SIM card into a mobile phone.
2. Remove the PIN code from the SIM card, or set the PIN code to "4321". See the manual of the mobile phone.
3. Insert the SIM card into the CIM 250. See fig. 14.

Note

The slanted edge of the SIM card must point downwards (away from the connector).

The connectors on the SIM card must face inwards towards the CIM 250. See fig. 14.

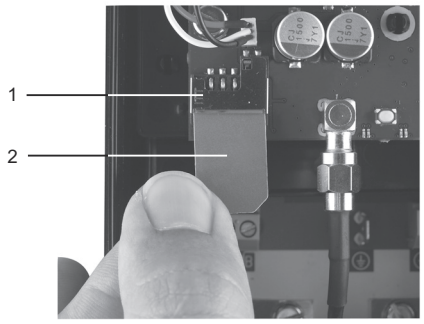

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Fig. 14 Inserting the SIM card

Pos.	Description
1	SIM card holder
2	SIM card

6.1.3 Connecting the battery and power supply

Warning

The CIM 250 must only be connected to SELV or SELV-E circuits.

Warning

The safety precautions listed below must be observed carefully as improper handling of the lithium-ion battery may result in injury or damage from electrolyte leakage, heating ignition or explosion.

These safety precautions must be observed:

- Only insert the approved Grundfos battery pack (97631960).
- Never use this battery pack in other battery chargers.
- Do not dismantle or modify the battery.
- Do not heat or incinerate the battery.
- Do not pierce, crush or cause mechanical damage to the battery.
- Do not short-circuit the battery.
- Do not allow the battery to get wet or be immersed in water.
- Do not strike or throw the battery.
- For long periods of storage, the temperature should be below 45 °C.

The CIM 250 is fitted with a lithium-ion battery. It is secured by a velcro strap which absorbs vibrations and makes it easier to replace the battery. Connect the battery to the CIM 250 as shown in fig. 15.

Note

If a battery is not connected, the user will not receive any SMS alarm message in case of a power cut.

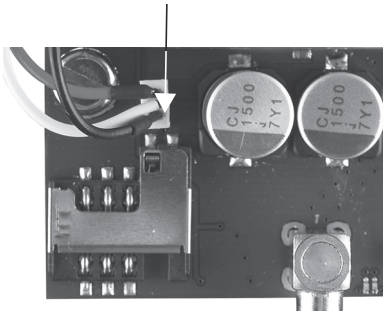

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Fig. 15 Connecting the battery

Note

The battery will only be charged if the battery temperature is within 0 °C to +45 °C.

Switch on the power supply. The CIM 250 is powered either by the CIU 250 or by the battery.

The LED1 flashes yellow (searching for GSM network). When the connection to the GSM network has been established, the LED1 will pulsate yellow (GSM network active). See fig. 16.

The LED2 must be constantly green, indicating that the CIM 250 has been fitted correctly in the CIU 250.

6.1.4 Configuration

For software configuration of the CIU 250, which includes setting of SMS functions and SCADA communication parameters, see "CIM 25X SMS commands" (supplement to the installation and operating instructions) on the CD-ROM supplied with the GSM module.

6.2 Status LEDs

The CIM 250 GSM module has two LEDs. See fig. 12.

- Yellow/green status LED (LED1) for GSM/GPRS communication.

Red/green status LED (LED2) for internal communication between the CIM 250 and the E-pump.

LED1 (yellow/green)

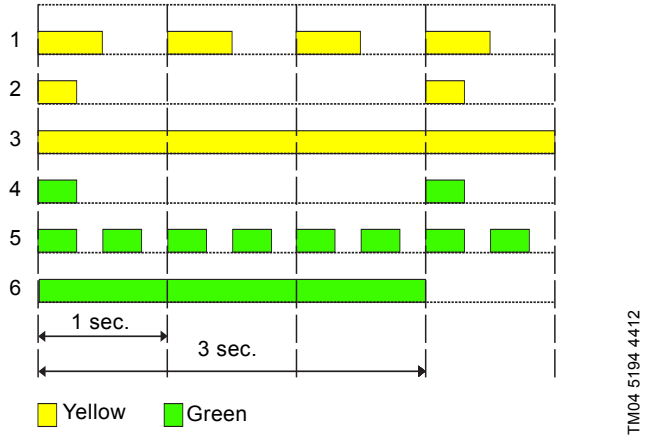


Fig. 16 LED1 status

Pos.	Status	Description
1	Flashing yellow	Searching for GSM network.
2	Pulsating yellow (single pulse)	Connection to the GSM network has been established.
3	Constantly yellow	Call-up connection has been established.
4	Pulsating green (single pulse)	Data are exchanged via GPRS.
5	Pulsating green (double pulse)	Data are exchanged via the call-up connection.
6	Green (3 sec.)	Sending or receiving an SMS message.

LED2 (red/green)

Status	Description
Off	The CIM 250 has been switched off.
Flashing red	No communication between the CIM 250 and the E-pump.
Constantly red	The CIM 250 does not support the connected version of the E-pump.
Constantly green	The connection between the CIM 250 and the E-pump is OK.

7. Modbus TCP, CIM 500 setup

Warning

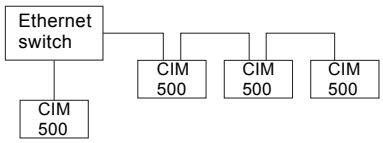
The CIM 500 must only be connected to SELV or SELV-E circuits.

7.1 Connecting the Ethernet cable

RJ45 plugs and Ethernet cable must be used. The cable shield must be connected to protective earth at both ends.

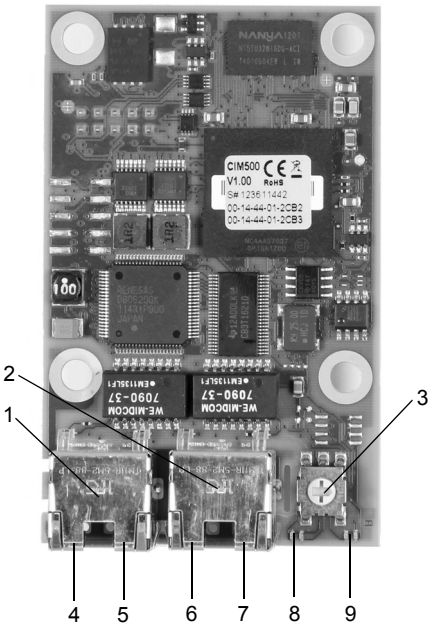
Note ***It is important to connect cable shield to earth through earth clamp or to connect cable shield to earth in the connector.***

The CIM 500 is designed for flexible network installation; the built-in two port switch makes it possible to daisy chain from product to product without the need of additional Ethernet switches. The last product in the chain is only connected to one of the Ethernet ports. Each Ethernet port has its own MAC address.



TM05 6435 4711

Fig. 17 Example of Industrial Ethernet network



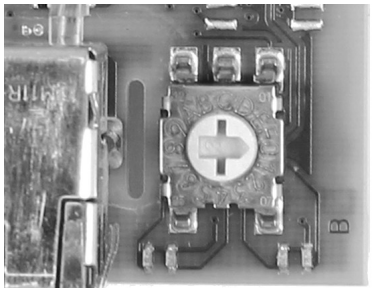
TM05 7431 1013

Fig. 18 Example of Ethernet connection

Pos.	Description	Designation
1	Industrial Ethernet RJ45 Connector 1	ETH1
2	Industrial Ethernet RJ45 Connector 2	ETH2
3	Rotary switch for protocol selection	SW1
4	Data activity LED for Connector 1	DATA1
5	Link LED for Connector 1	LINK1
6	Data activity LED for Connector 2	DATA2
7	Link LED for Connector 2	LINK2
8	Green/red status LED for Ethernet communication	LED 1
9	Green/red status LED for internal communication between module and pump.	LED 2

7.2 Setting the Industrial Ethernet protocol

The CIM 500 Ethernet module has a rotary switch for selection of the Industrial Ethernet protocol. See fig. 19.



TM05 7431 1013

Fig. 19 Selecting the Industrial Ethernet protocol

Pos.	Description
0	PROFINET IO (default from factory)
1	Modbus TCP
2..E	Reserved, LED1 will be permanently red to indicate an invalid configuration
F	Reset to factory default **Note:** The rotary switch has to be set in this position for 20 seconds to reset to factory default. During this period LED1 will be flashing red and green at the same time to indicate reset will occur.

Note ***Every change of the rotary switch setting, when the module is powered on, will cause the module to restart.***

7.3 Setting the IP addresses

The CIM 500 Ethernet module is default set up to a fixed IP address. It is possible to change the IP address settings from the built-in web server.

Default IP settings used by web server	IP address:192.168.1.100 Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0 Gateway: 192.168.1.1
IP-settings for Modbus TCP	Must be setup by the Web server

7.4 Establish connection to the Web server

The CIM 500 module can be configured using the built-in Web server. To establish a connection from a PC to CIM 500 the following steps are required:

- Connect the PC and the CIM 500 module using an Ethernet cable.
- Configure the PC Ethernet port to the same subnetwork as the CIM 500, e.g. 192.168.1.101, and the subnet mask to 255.255.255.0. See section *A.1 How to configure an IP address on your PC* on page 48.
- Open a standard Internet browser and type 192.168.1.100 in the URL field.
- Log in to the Web server using:

User	admin (factory default)
Password	Grundfos (factory default)

Note ***User and password may have been changed from their factory default values.***

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Fig. 20 CIM 500 connected to PC via Ethernet cable

For Further information how to use the Web server.
See section *A.2 Web server configuration* on page 48.

Note ***Both ETH1 and ETH2 can be used to establish a connection to the Web server.***

Note ***The web server can be accessed while the selected Industrial Ethernet protocol is active.***

7.5 Status LEDs

The CIM 500 Ethernet module has two status LEDs, (LED1 and LED2).

See fig. 18.

- Red/green status LED (LED1) for Ethernet communication
- Red/green status LED (LED2) for internal communication between the CIM 500 and the Grundfos product.

LED1

Status	Description
Off	No Modbus TCP communication or switched off.
Flashing green	Modbus TCP communication active.
Permanently red	CIM 500 module configuration fault. See section 14.3.1.
Permanently red and green	Error in firmware download. See section 14.3.1.
Flashing red and green	Resetting to factory default. After 20 seconds the CIM 500 will restart.

LED2

Status	Description
Off	The CIM 500 is switched off.
Flashing red	No internal communication between the CIM 500 and the Grundfos product.
Permanently red	The CIM 500 does not support the Grundfos product connected.
Permanently green	Internal communication between the CIM 500 and the Grundfos product is OK.
Permanently red and green	Memory fault.

Note ***During start-up, there is a delay of up to 5 seconds before LED1 and LED2 status is updated.***

7.6 DATA and LINK LEDs

The CIM 500 Ethernet module has two connectivity LEDs related to each RJ45 Connector. See fig.18.

DATA1 and DATA2

These yellow LEDs indicate data traffic activity.

Status	Description
Yellow off	No data communication on RJ45 Connector.
Yellow flashing	Data communication ongoing on RJ45 Connector.
Steady yellow	Heavy network traffic on RJ45 Connector.

LNK1 and LINK2

These green LEDs shows whether the Ethernet cable is properly connected.

Status	Description
Green off	No Ethernet Link on RJ45 Connector
Green on	Ethernet Link on RJ45 Connector is OK

8. Modbus function code overview

The supported function codes are shown in the table below:

Type	Code	Hex	Name
16-bit data (registers)	03	0x03	Read holding registers
	04	0x04	Read input registers
	06	0x06	Write single register
	16	0x10	Write multiple registers
Diagnostics	08	08	Diagnostics See section *13.6 Diagnostics (0x08)* for subcodes.

Note ***Reading or writing coils are not supported.***

The same data are available in both holding registers and input registers, meaning that either function (0x03 or 0x04) can be used for reading data.

9. Modbus register addresses

9.1 Register block overview

The Modbus RTU registers are grouped in the following register blocks:

Start address	Register block	Permissions	Description
00001	CIM configuration	R/W	Configuration of the CIM module.
00021	CIM status	R	Status registers for the CIM module.
00101	Pump control	R/W	Registers for control of the E-pump.
00201	Pump status	R	Registers for reading mode status from the E-pump.
00301	Pump data	R	Registers for reading measured data values from the E-pump.
00701	Alarm simulation	R/W	Registers for simulating alarms and warnings in the E-pump.

9.2 CIM configuration register block

Registers in this block can be read by means of function codes 0x03 and/or 0x04. They can be written as holding registers with function codes 0x06 and 0x10.

Address	Register name	Description	CIM 200	CIM 250	CIM 500
00001	SlaveMinimumReplyDelay	The minimum reply delay from the slave in ms. Value range: 0-10000, i.e. up to 10 seconds reply delay. This delay is typically used in conjunction with a radio modem. The delay value is stored in the device and will remain after a power-off. The delay set here will be added to the internal delay in the device. Default value is 0.	●	-	-
00002	RegisterOffset	An address offset that is added to all addresses above 00100. Default value is 0. **Note:** This offset does not affect the CIM configuration register block or the CIM status register block addresses. The register offset value is stored in the device and will remain after a power-off. For most applications, this offset should not be changed.	●	●	●
00003	SoftwareDefinedModbusAddress	This register holds the active Modbus address. The default value is 0xE7 (231), and there is normally no need to change this value. **Note:** For CIM 200, this value is used only when the transmission speed is set to "Software-defined" on DIP switches SW4 and SW5. Otherwise, it will be ignored by the slave.	●	●	-
00004	SoftwareDefinedBitRate	Modbus software-defined transmission speed enumeration. The software-defined transmission speed value is stored in the device and will remain after a power-off. 0: 1200 bits/s 1: 2400 bits/s 2: 4800 bits/s 3: 9600 bits/s 4: 19200 bits/s 5: 38400 bits/s. **Note:** This value is used only when the transmission speed is set to "Software-defined" on DIP switches SW4 and SW5 by selecting a value outside the range [0; 247]. Otherwise, it will be ignored by the slave.	●	-	-
00005	AutoAckControlBits	Used to select the behaviour of control bit acknowledgements from the CIM/CIU. 0: Disabled. Control bits are not automatically lowered when accepted by the device. The user must lower the triggered control bit manually before the control bit can be triggered again. 1: Enabled. Control bits are automatically lowered when accepted by the device. The user does not have to lower it manually [default].	●	●	●
00006	ReadWriteSeparation	Not used.	-	-	-
00007	ScadaCallBackRegister	Not used.	-	-	-
00008	NoDataActivityTimeout	The elapsed time with no data activity before the module issues a "GPRS restart".	-	●	-
00009	SoftwareDefinedParity	Parity setting to be used when using "software-defined" settings. 0: No parity [default] 1: Even parity 2: Odd parity. **Note:** For CIM 200, this value is used only when the transmission speed is set to "Software-defined" on DIP switches SW4 and SW5. Otherwise, it will be ignored by the slave.	●	-	-
00010	SoftwareDefinedStopBit	Stop bit setting to be used when using "software-defined" settings. 0: No stop bit 1: 1 stop bit [default] 2: 2 stop bits. **Note:** For CIM 200, this value is used only when the transmission speed is set to "Software-defined" on DIP switches SW4 and SW5. Otherwise, it will be ignored by the slave.	●	-	-
00011	ScadaPinCode	PIN code for SCADA systems, etc. If GeneralStatus.ScadaPinCodeEnabled (register 00029, bit 0) is enabled, the correct PIN code must be entered in this register in order to gain access to remote control and configuration. Verify acceptance in GeneralStatus.WriteAccess (register 00029, bit 1). Programming of the SCADA PIN code takes place via the SMS command SETSCADACODE. See "CIM 25X SMS commands" (supplement to the installation and operating instructions) on the CD-ROM supplied with the GSM module.	-	●	-

9.3 CIM status register block

Registers in this block can be read by means of function codes 0x03 and/or 0x04. They are read-only. This block can be used for various kinds of fault finding.

Address	Register name	Description	CIM 200	CIM 250	CIM 500
00021	GENIbusCRCErrorCnt	Holds a CRC error counter for the GENIbus connection to the E-pump.	●	●	●
00022	GENIbusDataErrorCnt	Holds a data error counter for the GENIbus connection to the E-pump.	●	●	●
00023	VersionNumber	A Grundfos-specific version number. This is an unsigned integer value.	●	●	●
00024	ActualModbusAddress	Holds the current Modbus slave address of the device. Valid value range: 1…247.	●	●	●
00025 00026	GENIbusTXcountHI GENIbusTXcountLO	Holds a transmit counter for total number of telegrams sent to the E-pump on the GENIbus connection.	●	●	●
00027 00028	GENIbusRXcountHI GENIbusRXcountLO	Holds a receive counter for total number of telegrams received from the E-pump on the GENIbus connection.	●	●	●
00029	GeneralStatus Bit 0: ScadaPinCodeEnabled	PIN code functionality. 0: No PIN code required. 1: PIN code required to perform remote control and configuration. Activation of SCADA PIN code protection takes place via the SMS command SCADACODE. See "CIM 25X SMS commands" (supplement to the installation and operating instructions) on the CD-ROM supplied with the GSM module.	-	●	-
	GeneralStatus Bit 1: WriteAccess	Remote write access. 0: No write access (the PIN code is incorrect) 1: Full write access (the PIN code is either correct or not enabled).			
00030	UnitFamily	Grundfos product family.	●	●	●
00031	UnitType	Grundfos product type.	●	●	●
00032	UnitVersion	Grundfos product version.	●	●	●

9.4 Pump control register block

Registers in this block can be read by means of function codes 0x03 and/or 0x04. They can be written as holding registers with function codes 0x06 and 0x10.

Address	Register name	Description
00101	Bit 0: RemoteAccessReq	Control bit that sets local or remote control. 0: Local 1: Remote (controlled by Modbus master). This bit must be set to 1 if the E-pump is to be controlled by a Modbus master.
	Bit 1: OnOffReq	Control bit that switches the E-pump on or off. 0: Off (stop) 1: On (start).
	Bit 2: ResetAlarm	Control bit that resets alarms and warnings from the E-pump. 0: No resetting 1: Resetting alarm. This control bit is triggered on rising edge only, i.e. setting logical 0 to 1. See section *9.2 CIM configuration register block*, address 00005, for acknowledgement behaviour.
	Bit 4: CopyToLocal	Copies remote settings to local pump settings. Only available on MAGNA3 and MGE model H. 0: Disabled 1: Enabled.
	Bit 5: EnableMaxFlowLimit	Enables or disables the $FLOW_{LIMIT}$ function. Set the maximum flow limit value in register 00106. Only available on MAGNA3 and MGE model H. 0: Disabled (only used in control mode $FLOW_{ADAPT}$) 1: Enabled (used in all control modes).
	Bits 6-15: RESERVED	-

Address	Register name	Description
00102	ControlMode	Sets the control mode enumeration. Some modes are not supported by all E-pumps. 0: Constant speed 1: Constant frequency 3: Constant head 4: Constant pressure 5: Constant differential pressure 6: Proportional pressure 7: Constant flow 8: Constant temperature 10: Constant level 128: $AUTO_{ADAPT}$ 129: $FLOW_{ADAPT}$ (set $FLOW_{LIMIT}$ in register 00106) 130: Closed-loop sensor. See section *10.1 Control mode*.
00103	OperationMode	A state enumeration to control the E-pump operating mode. 0: Auto-control (setpoint control according to selected control mode) 4: OpenLoopMin (running at minimum speed) 6: OpenLoopMax (running at maximum speed). **Note:** "OnOffReq" has higher priority than "OperationMode", meaning that "OnOffReq" must be set to On for "OperationMode" to have any effect.
00104	Setpoint	Sets the E-pump setpoint. The scale is 0.01 %, so the value must be from 0 to 10000 to represent the entire 0-100 % range. **Closed loop** Percentage of closed-loop feedback sensor range. **Open loop** Percentage of total system performance. **Common examples** 4700: 47 % 8000: 80 %. See section *10.2 Setpoint*.
00105	RelayControl	A register to control the relays. Is bitwise interpreted as follows:
	Bit 0: Relay1Control	Controls the state of relay 1. 0: Closed 1: Open.
	Bit 1: Relay2Control	Controls the state of relay 2. 0: Closed 1: Open.
	Bits 2-15: RESERVED	-
00106	SetMaxFlowLimit	Sets the maximum flow limit, $FLOW_{LIMIT}$ (must be enabled in register 00101, bit 5). The value is set in 0.01 m^3/h. If enabled, the $FLOW_{LIMIT}$ is active in all control modes. If disabled, it will only be active in $FLOW_{ADAPT}$ control mode. Only available on MAGNA3 and MGE model H.
00107	SetPumpUNIX_RTC_HI	Sets the real-time clock in the pump in unix format (seconds since 01-01-1970). Only available on MAGNA3 and MGE model H.
00108	SetPumpUNIX_RTC_LO	

9.5 Pump status register block

Registers in this register block can be read by means of function codes 0x03 and/or 0x04. They are read-only.

Address	Register name	Description
00201	Bits 0-1: RESERVED	-
	Bit 2: MaxFlowLimitEnabled	Indicates if the MaxFlowLimit is enabled (enable with register 00101, bit 5). Only available on MAGNA3 and MGE model H. 0: Disabled 1: Enabled.
	Bit 3: ResetAlarmAck	Indicates if a ResetAlarm command was acknowledged by the device. This bit will be set when the CIU has accepted a ResetAlarm command, and the programmer can clear the ResetAlarm bit. The ResetAlarmAck bit will automatically be cleared to 0 by the CIU when the ResetAlarm bit is cleared by the master device, and a new ResetAlarm command can be attempted by raising ResetAlarm bit again. 0: No acknowledgement 1: Command acknowledged. This functionality is only used when AutoAcknowledgeEvents is disabled. See section *9.2 CIM configuration register block*.
	Bit 4: SetpointInfluence	Indicates if setpoint influence is active. 0: Not active 1: Active.
	Bit 5: AtMaxPower	Indicates if the E-pump is running at its power limit. Only available on MAGNA3 and MGE model H. 0: Not running at power limit 1: Running at power limit.
	Bit 6: Rotation	Indicates if the E-pump is rotating (running) or not. 0: No rotation 1: Rotation.
	Bit 7: Direction	Indicates the current rotational direction of the E-pump. 0: Clockwise. 1: Counter-clockwise.
	Bit 8: AccessMode	Indicates if the E-pump is locally or remotely controlled. 0: Local (a local control source with higher priority controls the E-pump) 1: Remote (controlled by Modbus master).
	Bit 9: OnOff	Indicates if the E-pump is on or off. 0: Off (stopped, the green LED on the E-pump flashes) 1: On (started, the green LED on the E-pump is on). Started does not necessarily indicate rotation, for instance in case of low-flow stop.
	Bit 10: Fault	Indicates if there is a fault or not. 0: No fault 1: Fault (red LED on the E-pump is on).
	Bit 11: Warning	Indicates if there is a warning or not. The E-pump will continue running even if there is a warning. 0: No warning 1: Warning (red LED on the E-pump is on).
	Bit 12: RESERVED	-
	Bit 13: AtMaxSpeed	Indicates if the E-pump is running at maximum speed. 0: No 1: Yes.
	Bit 14: RESERVED	-
	Bit 15: AtMinSpeed	Indicates if the E-pump is running at minimum speed. 0: No 1: Yes.
00202	ProcessFeedback	Indicates the actual process feedback from the E-pump. The scale is 0.01 %, so the valid value range is from 0 to 10000. This value can be compared with the setpoint value. **Closed loop** Percentage of closed-loop feedback sensor range. **Open loop** Percentage of E-pump performance. **Common examples** 4700: 47 % 8000: 80 %.

Address	Register name	Description
00203	ControlMode	Indicates the actual control mode. 0: Constant speed 1: Constant frequency 3: Constant head 4: Constant pressure 5: Constant differential pressure 6: Proportional pressure 7: Constant flow 8: Constant temperature 10: Constant level 128: $AUTO_{ADAPT}$ 129: $FLOW_{ADAPT}$ 130: Closed-loop sensor.
00204	OperationMode	Indicates the actual operating mode. 0: Auto-control (setpoint control according to selected control mode) 4: OpenLoopMin (running at minimum speed) 6: OpenLoopMax (running at maximum speed).
00205	AlarmCode	The Grundfos-specific alarm code. See section *16. Grundfos alarm and warning codes*.
00206	WarningCode	The Grundfos-specific warning code. See section *16. Grundfos alarm and warning codes*.
00207	Bits 0-7: MonthsToBearingService	Indicates the number of months until the next bearing service (not available on all E-pumps). This value can be 0, 1, 3, 6, 12 and 24 months, if available. A value of 24 months means "24 months or more". A value of 0xFF indicates that the information is not available.
	Bit 8: BearingServiceType	Indicates the type of the next bearing service (not available on all E-pumps). 0: Lubricate bearings 1: Change bearings.
	Bits 9-15: RESERVED	-
00208	RESERVED	-
00209	FeedbackSensorUnit	Indicates the unit of the feedback sensor. 0: bar 1: mbar 2: m 3: kPa 4: psi 5: ft 6: m^3/h 7: m3/s 8: l/s 9: gpm 10: °C 11: °F 12: % 13: K 14: W.
00210	FeedbackSensorMin	Minimum value of the feedback sensor. Unit of the sensor minimum is defined by register 00209.
00211	FeedbackSensorMax	Maximum value of the feedback sensor. Unit of the sensor maximum is defined by register 00209.

9.6 Pump data register block

Registers in this block can be read by means of function codes 0x03 and/or 0x04. They are read-only. The table below shows which registers each E-pump type supports.

Table legend

3: Only available on MAGNA3.

3ph: 3-phase only.

CUE: CUE drive only.

MGE: Pumps with MGE motor only.

G: Only available on model G and later versions.

H: Only available on model H and later versions.

S: Sensor required.

●: Always available.

*: If the E-pump is a TPE Series 2000, the value is estimated and always available.

Address	Register name	Description	Scale	0.25 - 7.5 kW	11-22 kW + CUE	MAGNA/ UPE
00301	Head	Actual system head/pressure.	0.001 bar	S	S	●
00302	VolumeFlow	Actual system flow.	0.1 m^3/h	S*	S*	●
00303	RelativePerformance	Performance relative to maximum performance.	0.01 %	●	●	●
00304	Speed	Motor speed.	1 rpm	●	●	●
00305	Frequency	Actual control signal applied to motor.	0.1 Hz	●	●	●
00306	DigitalInput	Logical value of external digital input signals.	bits	●	●	3
00307	DigitalOutput	Logical value of external digital output signals.	bits	●	●	3
00308	ActualSetpoint	Actual setpoint (according to control mode).	0.01 %	●	●	●
00309	MotorCurrent	Actual motor current.	0.1 A	●	●	3
00310	DCLinkVoltage	Frequency converter DC-Link voltage.	0.1 V	●	●	●
00311	MotorVoltage	Motor voltage.	0.1 V	●	●	-
00312 00313	PowerHI PowerLO	Total power consumption of the system.	1 W	●	●	●
00314	RemoteFlow	Measured flow at external sensor.	0.1 m^3/h	G + S	S	-
00315	InletPressure	System inlet pressure (relative to atmospheric pressure). Has an offset of -1.000 bar.	0.001 bar	G + S	S	-
00316	RemotePressure	Measured pressure at external sensor (relative to atmospheric pressure).	0.001 bar	G + S	S	3 + S
00317	Level	Tank level. Has an offset of -100.00 m.	0.01 m	S	S	-
00318	PowerElectronicTemp	Temperature in frequency converter.	0.01 K	●	●	-
00319	MotorTemp	Motor winding temperature.	0.01 K	G + S + 3ph	S	-
00320	RemoteTemp	Temperature at external sensor.	0.01 K	S	S	-
00321	ElectronicTemp	E-pump electronics temperature.	0.01 K	H	MGE	3
00322	PumpLiquidTemp	Pumped-liquid temperature.	0.01 K	G + S	S	●
00323	BearingTempDE	Bearing temperature, drive end.	0.01 K	H + S	S	-
00324	BearingTempNDE	Bearing temperature, non-drive end.	0.01 K	H + S	S	-
00325	AuxSensorInput	Auxiliary sensor input.	0.01 %	S	S	-
00326	SpecificEnergyConsumption	Specific energy consumption.	1 Wh/m^3	H + S	CUE + S	3
00327 00328	OperationTimeHI OperationTimeLO	Total operating time of the system.	1 hour	●	●	●
00329 00330	TotalPoweredTimeHI TotalPoweredTimeLO	Total power-on time of the system.	1 hour	●	●	●
00331	Torque	Motor torque.	0.1 Nm	3ph	●	-
00332 00333	EnergyHI EnergyLO	Total energy consumption of the system.	1 kWh	●	●	●
00334 00335	NumberOfStartsHI NumberOfStartsLO	Number of times the E-pump has been started.	1 start	●	●	3
00336	Volume	Total pumped volume.	0.01 m^3	H + S	CUE + S	3

Address	Register name	Description	Scale	0.25 - 7.5 kW	11-22 kW + CUE	MAGNA/ UPE
00337	RemoteTemp2	Temperature at external temperature sensor 2.	0.01 K	H + S	-	3 + S
00338	UserSetpoint	User-selected setpoint.	0.01 %	●	●	●
00339	Diffpressure	Pressure between pump flanges.	0.001 bar	H + S	-	3
00340	OutletPressure	Pressure at pump outlet.	0.001 bar	H + S	-	-
00341	RemotePressure2	Pressure measured by external sensor 2.	0.001 bar	H + S	-	-
00342	LoadPercent	Motor current in percent of rated motor current.	0.01 %	H	-	3
00343 00344	PumpUNIX_RTC_HI PumpUNIX_RTC_LO	Pump time and date in UNIX format (seconds since 01-01-1970 00:00:00).	1 s	H	-	3
00345	MaxFlowLimit	Actual maximum flow limit.	0.1 m^3/h	H	-	3
00346	RemoteDiffTemp	Remote differential temperature.	0.01 K	H + S	-	-
00347	InletDiffPressure	Inlet differential pressure.	0.001 bar	H + S	-	-
00348	OutletDiffPressure	Outlet differential pressure.	0.001 bar	H + S	-	-
00349	RemoteDiffPressure	Remote differential pressure.	0.001 bar	H + S	-	-
00350	StorageTankLevel	Storage tank level.	0.01 m	H + S	-	-
00351	AmbientTemp	Ambient temperature.	0.01 K	H + S	-	-
00352 00353	HeatEnergyCounter_HI► HeatEnergyCounter_LO►	Total accumulated heat energy in pump life time	1kWh	H + S	-	3
00354 00355	HeatPower_HI► HeatPower_LO►	Actual heat power	1 W	H + S	-	3
00356	HeatDiffTemp►	Differential temperature between forward and return pipe used for heat calculation.	0.01 K	H + S	-	3

►: The availability of these measurements requires that the data register 00302 VolumeFlow is available and that a differential temperature measurement is established by one of the below means:

MGE model H/I:

- Direct measurement, where an analog or temperature input has been configured to Remote differential temperature
- PumpLiquidTemp (register 00322) measured by build in Grundfos sensor and RemoteTemp2 (register 00337) measured by analog or temperature input.
- RemoteTemp1 (register 00320) and RemoteTemp2 (register 00337) measured by analog or temperature input.

MAGNA3:

For the calculation an estimated flow value and measurement of the liquid temperature by the build-in temperature sensor is used. Connection of an external temperature sensor is needed for the pump to calculate the needed differential temperature.

Note ***A data value of 0xFFFF indicates "not available".***

Note ***Estimated flow can be used for monitoring purposes only, but it is not recommended for controlling purposes.***

9.7 Sensor-dependent measurements

As appears from the table, many of the measurement registers require a particular sensor to be present.

Because a limited number of sensors are available, only a few of the "S" marked data modules will be available simultaneously.

The sections following describe the relation between available Modbus measurement registers and the setup of sensors.
The description is split into sections for different pump types, because the approach varies.

Old MAGNA and UPE pump types

- No connection of external sensor possible.

MAGNA3

- Connection of temperature sensor and selection of analog input function "Constant temperature control" will make RemoteTemp2 (00337) measurement available.
- Connection of pressure sensor and selection of analog input function "Constant pressure control" will make RemotePressure1 (00316) measurement available.

CUE and all E-pump types except models H and I

Sensor unit configuration with handheld or PC Tool	Modbus data registers generated from sensor measurement		
	Feedback sensor (AI1)	**Measuring sensor* (AI2)**	**Measuring sensor** (AI3)**
bar	Head (00301) FeedTankLevel (00317)[+)]	Head (00301) and FeedTankLevel (00317)[+)] or InletPressure (00315)	Head (00301) and FeedTankLevel (00317)[+)] or RemotePressure1 (00316)
mbar			
m			
kPa			
psi			
ft			
m^3/h	VolumeFlow (00302)	VolumeFlow (00302) or RemoteFlow (00314)	VolumeFlow (00302) or RemoteFlow (00314)
m^3/s			
l/s			
gpm			
°C	RemoteTemp1 (00320)	PumpLiquidTemp (00322)	PumpLiquidTemp (00322) or RemoteTemp1 (00320)
°F			
%	AuxSensorInput (00325)	AuxSensorInput (00325)	AuxSensorInput (00325)

* CUE and 11-22 kW E-pumps only.

** CUE, 11-22 kW E-pumps and model G only.

[+)] Only if "m" or "ft" is selected.

E-pump models H and I

Measured parameters (Selected from display or handheld)			Grundfos built-in sensor	Grundfos LiqTec sensor	Mapped to Modbus register
Parameter	**Analog input AI1, AI2, AI3**	**Temperature PT100 input T1, T2**			
Pump inlet pressure	●				InletPressure (00315)
Pump inlet diff. press	●				InletDiffPressure (00347)
Pump outlet pressure	●				OutletPressure (00340)
Pump outlet diff press	●				OutletDiffPressure (00348)
Pump diff. pressure	●		●		DiffPressure (00339)
Remote pressure 1	●				RemotePressure1 (00316)
Remote pressure 2	●				RemotePressure2 (00341)
Remote diff. pressure	●				RemoteDiffpressure (00349)
Feed tank level	●				FeedTankLevel (00317)
Storage tank level	●				StorageTankLevel (00350)
Pump flow	●				VolumeFlow (00302)
Remote flow	●				RemoteFlow (00314)
Pumped liquid temp	●	●	●	●	PumpLiquidTemp (00322)
Temperature 1	●	●			RemoteTemp1 (00320)
Temperature 2	●	●			RemoteTemp2 (00337)
Remote diff. temp	●				RemoteDiffTemp (00346)
Ambient temperature	●	●			AmbientTemp (00351)
Motor bearing temp. BE		●			BearingTempDE (00323)
Motor bearing temp. NDE		●			BearingTempNDE (00324)
Other parameter	●				AuxSensorInput (00325)

9.8 Alarm simulation register block

Alarm simulation can be used to simulate alarms and warnings on the E-pump. This is typically used when testing alarm event handling in BMS/SCADA system controllers. A simulated alarm will not cause the E-pump to stop running, but it will indicate the alarm condition on the bus.

Address	Register name	Description	0.25 - 7.5 kW	11-22 kW + CUE	MAGNA /UPE
00701	Simulation.AlarmCode	Alarm code to simulate. See section *16. Grundfos alarm and warning codes*.	H	●	3
00702	Simulation.WarningCode	Warning code to simulate. See section *16. Grundfos alarm and warning codes*.	H	●	3
00708	Simulation.Activate	Used to activate alarm simulation with alarms/ warnings selected from registers 00701 and 00702. 0: Deactivate simulation 1: Activate simulation	H	●	3
00709	Simulation.Active	Status on alarm simulation. 0: Alarm simulation not active 1: Alarm simulation active	H	●	3

●: Always available.

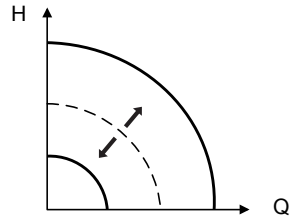
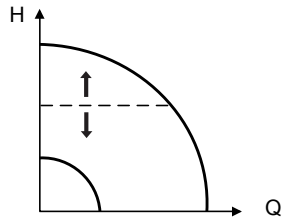
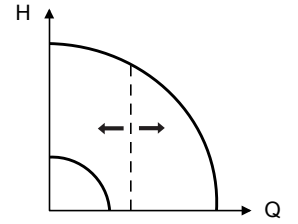
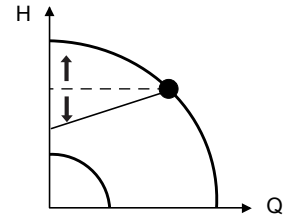
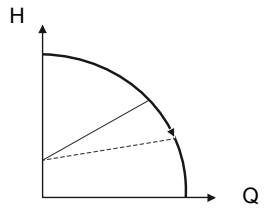
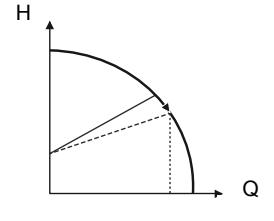
H: Only available on model H and later versions.

3: Only available on MAGNA3.

10. Detailed descriptions of registers

10.1 Control mode

The supported control modes are described further in this section. The control mode is set with register 00102 and its status can be read from register 00203.

Control modes	Description	Illustration
> Constant speed (0) > Constant frequency (1)	Open loop The setpoint of the E-pump will be interpreted as setpoint for the performance. The setpoint value is a percentage of the maximum performance of the E-pump. No sensor is required in these modes.	 TM04 2289 2208
> Constant head (3) > Constant pressure (4) > Constant differential pressure (5)	Closed loop The setpoint of the E-pump will be interpreted as setpoint for the pressure. The E-pump will adapt the speed so that the pressure is constant, regardless of the flow. A pressure sensor is required.	 TM04 2290 2208
> Constant flow (7) > Constant temperature (8) > Constant level (10)	Closed loop The setpoint of the E-pump will be interpreted as setpoint for the flow, temperature or level. Constant flow is indicated in the diagram. A relevant sensor is required: • A flow sensor for flow control • a temperature sensor for temperature control • a level sensor for level control.	 TM04 2288 2208
> Proportional pressure (6)	Closed loop The setpoint of the E-pump will be interpreted as setpoint in proportional-pressure mode as shown in the diagram. A pressure sensor is required.	 TM04 2291 2208
> $AUTO_{ADAPT}$ (128)	In this control mode, the setpoint curve is a proportional-pressure curve where the setpoint has been set from factory. The $AUTO_{ADAPT}$ algorithm in the pump will, over time, optimise the setpoint value according to the pipe characteristics of the system. The setpoint curve will always be adjusted in a downward direction.	 TM05 3241 1012
>$FLOW_{ADAPT}$ (129)	This control mode works similar to $AUTO_{ADAPT}$, except that the flow-limiting function, $FLOW_{LIMIT}$, is always active and limits the flow to the value ActualMaxFlowLimit.	 TM05 3242 1012
> Closed-loop sensor (130)	This is a general purpose closed-loop control mode that can be used in cases where the pump is used for a type of control not covered by one of the other control modes.	

H: Pressure (head)

Q: Flow

10.2 Setpoint

The setpoint is written to register 00104 and the actual setpoint can be read from register 00308. Register 00104 setpoint accepts values ranging from 0 to 10000 (0 % to 100 %). This is illustrated in fig. 21. The setpoint is a percentage of the maximum setpoint or sensor maximum (max. = 100 %). The setpoint value can represent speed, pressure, flow, etc., depending on the selected control mode.

A setpoint of 0 does not imply a stop.

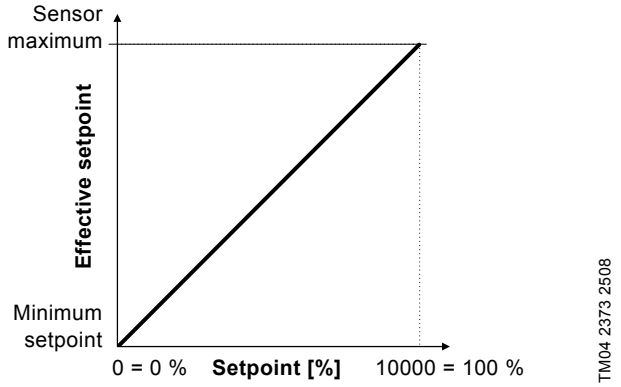


Fig. 21 Setpoint

10.2.1 Setpoint examples

Closed loop

If the control mode is set to constant pressure (closed loop), and the pressure sensor is in the range of 0 to 10 bar, a setpoint of 80 % will result in an effective setpoint of 8 bar.

If the sensor range was 0-16 bar, a 50 % setpoint would be 8 bar, a 25 % setpoint would be 4 bar, and so on.

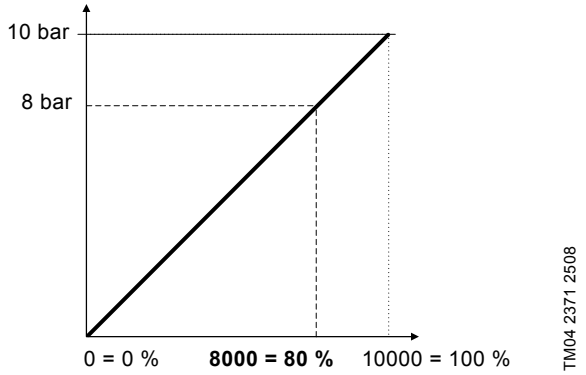


Fig. 22 Constant pressure

Open loop

If the control mode is set to constant frequency (open loop), the setpoint is interpreted as setpoint for the system performance.

The example shows that a 50 % setpoint equals a 50 % system performance.

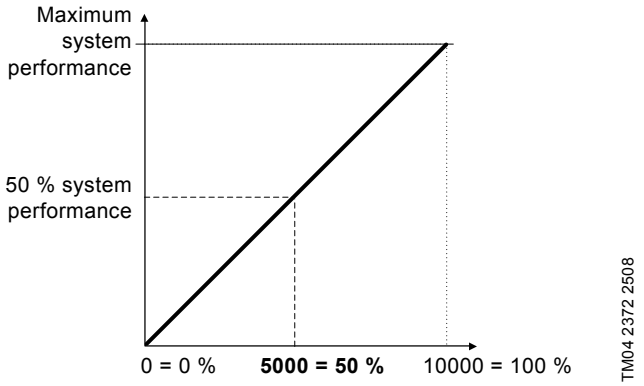


Fig. 23 Constant frequency

10.3 Alarms and warnings

Address	Name	Description
00206	WarningCode	Code for E-pump warning.
00205	FaultCode	Code for E-pump alarm.

In the WarningCode register, the cause of an E-pump warning can be read. A warning has no influence on the E-pump operation.

In the FaultCode register, the cause of an E-pump alarm can be read. An E-pump alarm will always lead to a reaction in the E-pump operation, usually the E-pump will be stopped, but some alarms in some E-pump types have programmable alarm action types.

The complete list of possible alarm/warning codes is shown below. Not all codes apply to all E-pump types.

Code	Alarm/warning description
1	Leakage current
2	Missing phase
3	External fault signal
4	Too many restarts
7	Too many hardware shutdowns
14	Electronic DC-link protection activated (ERP)
16	Other
30	Change bearings (specific service information)
31	Change varistor(s) (specific service information)
32	Overvoltage
40	Undervoltage
41	Undervoltage transient
42	Cut-in fault (dV/dt)
45	Voltage asymmetry
48	Overload
49	Overcurrent (i_line, i_dc, i_mo)
50	Motor protection function, general shutdown (MPF)
51	Blocked motor/pump
54	Motor protection function, 3 sec. limit
55	Motor current protection activated (MCP)
56	Underload
57	Dry running
60	Low input power
64	Overtemperature
65	Motor temperature 1 (t_m or t_mo or t_mo1)
67	Temperature too high, internal frequency converter module (t_m)
70	Thermal relay 2 in motor (e.g. thermistor)
72	Hardware fault, type 1
73	Hardware shutdown (HSD)
76	Internal communication fault
77	Communication fault, twin-head pump
80	Hardware fault, type 2
83	Verification error, FE parameter area (EEPROM)
85	Verification error, BE parameter area (EEPROM)
88	Sensor fault
89	Signal fault, (feedback) sensor 1
91	Signal fault, temperature 1 sensor
93	Signal fault, sensor 2
96	Setpoint signal outside range
105	Electronic rectifier protection activated (ERP)
106	Electronic inverter protection activated (EIP)
148	Motor bearing temperature high (Pt100) in drive end (DE)
149	Motor bearing temperature high (Pt100) in non-drive end (NDE)
155	Inrush fault
156	Communication fault, internal frequency converter module
161	Sensor supply fault, 5 V
162	Sensor supply fault, 24 V
163	Measurement fault, motor protection
164	Signal fault, Liqtec sensor
165	Signal fault, analog input 1
166	Signal fault, analog input 2
167	Signal fault, analog input 3
175	Signal fault, temperature 2 sensor
176	Signal fault, temperature 3 sensor
190	Limit exceeded, sensor 1
191	Limit exceeded, sensor 2
240	Lubricate bearings (specific service information)
241	Motor phase failure
242	Automatic motor model recognition failed

11. Modbus RTU commissioning, step-by-step guides

Note

If the sensor configuration is changed, restart the CIM/CIU unit to ensure a correct scaling of the sensor value.

11.1 Hardware setup (CIM 200)

Step	Action
1	Install the CIM 200 in the Grundfos pump according to the pump documentation.
2	Complete the pump configuration, e.g. sensor configuration and local mode. This can be done either on the pump control panel, via the R100 or Grundfos GO Remote or Grundfos PC Tool E-Products.
3	Select the Modbus slave address (1-247).
4	Select the bit rate of the Modbus slave.
5	Select parity and stop bits of the Modbus slave (even parity with 1 stop bit or no parity with 2 stop bits).
6	If necessary, set line termination.
7	Connect the necessary cables from the CIM 200 to the Modbus network.
8	Confirm that the GENIbus LED is constantly green and that the Modbus LED is either off (if no master is actively polling the slave) or flashing green (indicating error-free communication).
The CIM 200 is now ready to be accessed via the Modbus network.	

11.2 Hardware setup (CIU 200)

Step	Action
1	Complete the pump configuration, e.g. sensor configuration and local mode. This can be done either via the R100 or Grundfos GO remote control or Grundfos PC Tool E-Products.
2	Select the Modbus slave address (1-247).
3	Select the transmission speed of the Modbus slave.
4	Select parity and stop bits of the Modbus slave (even parity with 1 stop bit or no parity with 2 stop bits).
5	If necessary, set line termination.
6	Connect the GENIbus cable from the CIU 200 to the E-pump.
7	Connect the necessary cables from the CIU 200 to the Modbus network.
8	Connect the power supply cable to the CIU 200, and switch the unit on.
9	Confirm that the GENIbus LED is constantly green and that the Modbus LED is either off (if no master is actively polling the slave) or flashing green (indicating error-free communication).
The CIU 200 is now ready to be accessed via the Modbus network.	

11.3 Hardware setup (CIM 250 GSM call-up)

Step	Action
1	Install the CIM 250 in the Grundfos pump according to the pump documentation.
2	Fit a GSM antenna to the CIM module SMA connector. See section *6.1.1 Fitting a GSM antenna*.
3	Insert the SIM card in the CIM 250. See section *6.1.2 Inserting the SIM card*.
4	Power on the Grundfos E-pump.
5	Observe that LED2 turns steady green (see section *6.2 Status LEDs*), indicating that the CIM module is fitted correctly.
6	Observe that LED1 blinks yellow and changes to yellow pulsing after approximately 30 s (see section *6.2 Status LEDs*), indicating that the GSM connection is working. By making a call-up from a phone the connection can be verified (LED1 turns steady yellow).
7	For configuring the CIM 250 for a call-up connection, follow the instructions in the "CIM 25X SMS commands installation and operating instructions" (included on CIM/CIU support files CD), section 2.1-3.
8	To verify the GSM settings after completion, the SMS command GSMSETTINGS can be used.
The CIM 250 is now ready to be accessed from a Modbus RTU master via GSM call-up (or via SMS commands).	

11.4 Hardware setup (CIU 250 GSM call-up)

Step	Action
1	Connect the GENIbus cable from the CIU 250 to the Grundfos product. See fig. 5 in the "CIU, Communication Interface Unit installation and operating instructions".
2	Fit a GSM antenna to the CIM module SMA connector. See section *6.1.1 Fitting a GSM antenna*.
3	Insert the SIM card in the CIM 250. See section *6.1.2 Inserting the SIM card*.
4	Connect the mains cable to the CIU 250 (see the CIU quick guide instruction) and power on the CIU 250.
5	Power on the Grundfos product
6	Observe that LED2 turns steady green (see section *6.2 Status LEDs*), indicating that the GENIbus connection is working.
7	Observe that LED1 blinks yellow and changes to yellow pulsing after approximately 30 s (see section *6.2 Status LEDs*), indicating that the GSM connection is working. By making a call-up from a phone the connection can be verified (LED1 turns steady yellow).
8	For configuring the CIU 250 for a call-up connection, follow the instructions in the "CIM 25X SMS commands installation and operating instructions" (included on CIM/CIU support files CD), section 2.1-3.
9	To verify the GSM settings after completion, the SMS command GSMSETTINGS can be used.
The CIU 250 is now ready to be accessed from a Modbus RTU master via GSM call-up (or via SMS commands).	

11.5 Hardware setup (CIM 250 GPRS connection)

Step	Action
1	Install the CIM 250 in the Grundfos product according to the product documentation.
2	Fit a GSM antenna to the CIM module SMA connector. See section *6.1.1 Fitting a GSM antenna*.
3	Insert the SIM card in the CIM 250. See section *6.1.2 Inserting the SIM card*.
4	Power on the Grundfos product
5	Observe that LED2 turns steady green. See section *6.2 Status LEDs*.
6	Observe that LED1 blinks yellow and changes to yellow pulsing after approximately 30 s (see section *6.2 Status LEDs*), indicating that the GSM connection is working.
7	For configuring the CIM 250 for a GPRS connection, follow the instructions in the "CIM 25X SMS commands installation and operating instructions" (included on CIM/CIU support files CD), sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4.
8	To verify the GPRS setting after completion, the SMS command GPRSSETTING can be used. To verify that the GPRS connection is working, the SMS command GPRSSTATUS can be used. The connection state should be "Context active" if ready and "Connected" if a Modbus TCP master is already communicating.
The CIM 250 is now ready to be accessed from a Modbus TCP master via GPRS (or via SMS commands).	

11.6 Hardware setup (CIU 250 GPRS connection)

Step	Action
1	Connect the GENIbus cable from the CIU 250 to the Grundfos product. See the CIU quick guide instruction.
2	Fit a GSM antenna to the CIM module SMA connector. See section *6.1.1 Fitting a GSM antenna*.
3	Insert the SIM card in the CIM 250. See section *6.1.2 Inserting the SIM card*.
4	Connect the mains cable to the CIU 250 (see the CIU quick-guide instruction), and power on the CIU 250.
5	Power on the Grundfos product.
6	Observe that LED2 turns steady green (see section *6.2 Status LEDs*), indicating that the GENIbus connection is working.
7	Observe that LED1 blinks yellow and changes to yellow pulsing after approximately 30 s (see section *6.2 Status LEDs*), indicating that the GSM connection is working.
8	For configuring the CIM 250 for a GPRS connection, follow the instructions in the "CIM 25X SMS commands installation and operating instructions" (included on CIM/CIU support files CD), sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4.
The CIU 250 is now ready to be accessed from a Modbus TCP master via GPRS (or via SMS commands).	

11.7 Modbus TCP communication setup (CIM 500)

Step	Action
1	Install the CIM 500 in the Grundfos E-pump according to the pump documentation.
2	Select position 1 at the protocol rotary switch. See section *7.2 Setting the Industrial Ethernet protocol*.
3	Power on the E-pump, and observe LED2 turn steady green and LED1 remaining off.
4	Complete the pump configuration, e.g. sensor configuration and selection of local Operating mode, local Control mode and local Setpoint (e.g. via Go Remote)
5	Connect one of the CIM 500 Ethernet ports (RJ45) to a PC using an Ethernet cable.
6	Configure the PC Ethernet port to the same subnetwork as the CIM 500 (e.g. 192.168.1.1) and the subnet mask to 255.255.255.0. See section *A.1 How to configure an IP address on your PC* on page 48.
7	Open your internet browser and make contact to the CIM 500 Web server. Default: 192.168.1.100
8	Log on to the Web server. Default: User: admin Password: Grundfos.
9	In the menu column to the left select: Configuration > Real time Ethernet protocol
10	Type in an IP address belonging to the same subnet as your PC (e.g. 192.168.1.2).
11	Type in the subnet mask 255.255.255.0, and leave the rest of the settings at their factory default values.
12	Click [Submit] to transfer the new settings, and close the Web browser.

CIM 500 is now ready to be accessed from a Modbus TCP master via one of its Ethernet ports. Use the IP address selected under step 9. The Modbus address (Unit ID) in the Modbus TCP telegram is not used.

- The CIM 500 LED 1 will be flashing green when Modbus TCP communication takes place.
- You can use the two Ethernet ports for daisy chaining of CIM 500 modules.
- It is possible to have connection to the Web server simultaneously with a connection to a Modbus TCP master.
- It is possible to have connection to more Modbus TCP masters simultaneously, e.g. to have connection to PC Tool CIM/CIU while connected to another Modbus TCP master.

11.8 Modbus TCP communication setup (CIU 500)

Step	Action
1	Check that both CIU 500 unit and the E-pump are powered off.
2	Remove the front cover of the CIU 500 unit.
3	Select position 1 at the CIM 500 module protocol rotary switch. See section *7.2 Setting the Industrial Ethernet protocol*.
4	Connect the GENIbus cable from the CIU 500 to the E-pump. See figure 5 in “CIU, Communication Interface Unit installation and operating instructions” or see the CIU quick guide.
5	Power on the CIU 500 unit and the E-pump, and observe LED2 turn steady green and LED1 remaining off.
6	Connect one of the CIU 500 Ethernet ports (RJ45) to a PC using an Ethernet cable.
7	Configure the PC Ethernet port to the same subnetwork as the CIM 500 (e.g. 192.168.1.1) and the subnet mask to 255.255.255.0. See section *A.1 How to configure an IP address on your PC* on page 48.
8	Open your internet browser and make contact to the CIM 500 Web server. Default: 192.168.1.100.
9	Log on to the Web server. Default: User: admin Password: Grundfos.
10	In the menu column to the left select: Configuration > Real time Ethernet protocol
11	Type in an IP address belonging to the same subnet as your PC (e.g. 192.168.1.2).
12	Type in the subnet mask 255.255.255.0, and leave the rest of the settings at their factory default values.
13	Click [Submit] to transfer the new settings and close the Web browser.

CIM 500 is now ready to be accessed from a Modbus TCP master via one of its Ethernet ports. Use the IP address selected under step 10. The Modbus address (Unit ID) in the Modbus TCP telegram is not used.

- The CIU 500 LED 1 will be flashing green when Modbus TCP communication takes place.
- You can use the two Ethernet ports for daisy chaining of CIM 500 modules.
- It is possible to have connection to the Web server simultaneously with a connection to a Modbus TCP master.
- It is possible to have connection to more Modbus TCP masters simultaneously, e.g. to have connection to PC Tool CIM/CIU while connected to another Modbus TCP master.

12. Detailed descriptions of functionality

12.1 GSM

12.1.1 Call-up functional description

The call-up function is used for SCADA system communication via the GSM network. Connection is established when the SCADA system dials the CIU 250. The CIU 250 will automatically "pick up the phone" and wait for data traffic in the form of Modbus RTU telegrams.

If legal data traffic has not been initiated within one minute, the CIU 250 will hang up the line. This silence timeout is active during the whole communication session. Whenever the SCADA system has completed the Modbus communication, it hangs up the line. This is detected by the CIU 250, which also hangs up the line, and the call-up communication session is thereby completed. See fig. 24.

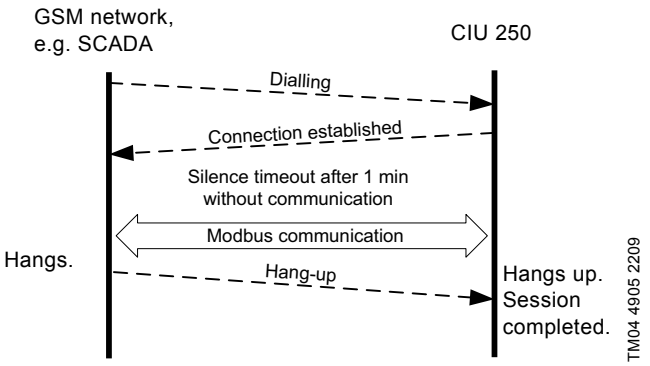


Fig. 24 Illustration of a GSM call-up session

12.1.2 SCADA PIN code protection

It is always possible to get read access via Modbus, but if the CIU 250 is SCADA PIN-code-protected (GeneralStatus register 00029, bit 0 = 1), write access requires that the correct PIN code (ScadaPinCode, register 00011) has been written. Writing the correct PIN code will trigger the write access control, and write access will be open, which can be verified with GeneralStatus, register 00029, bit 1 = 1).

For call-up connections with PIN code protection, the ScadaPinCode register has to be written each time a new call-up is made.

12.1.3 GSM call-up options setup

To prepare the CIU 250 for Modbus communication with a SCADA system via GSM, some settings have to be made via SMS commands:

- Setting a SCADA PIN code:
  SETSCADACODE <access code> will enable write access protection.

Default is an empty SCADA PIN code, meaning no protection.

- Activating the SCADA PIN code:
  SCADACODE <ON | OFF>.

Default is "Off".

- Selecting the Modbus address:
  MODBUSADDR <1-247>

Default value is 231.

To verify the SCADA GSM setting after completion, the SMS command "SCADA" can be used.

For details about the use of SMS commands, see "CIM 25X SMS commands" (supplement to the installation and operating instructions) on the CD-ROM supplied with the GSM module.

12.2 GPRS

12.2.1 What is GPRS and Modbus TCP?

GPRS (General Packet Radio Service) is a wireless, "always on" connection that remains active as long as the CIU 250 is within range of the service. With GPRS it is possible to establish a wireless connection to the Internet and thus enable a remote connection to a SCADA system computer or another PC application. Typical data rates are 32 to 48 kbit/s.

The GPRS itself takes care of the wireless data transfer via the GSM network. It plays the same role as Ethernet in a wired network. On top of GPRS is the TCP/IP protocol, which enables easy integration with the Internet. The Modbus TCP protocol is used on the application layer communicating with a TCP port number (default 502). The difference when compared to the fieldbus protocol Modbus RTU is the exclusion of the 16-bit CRC checksum and the adding of a Modbus application program header as illustrated in fig. 25.

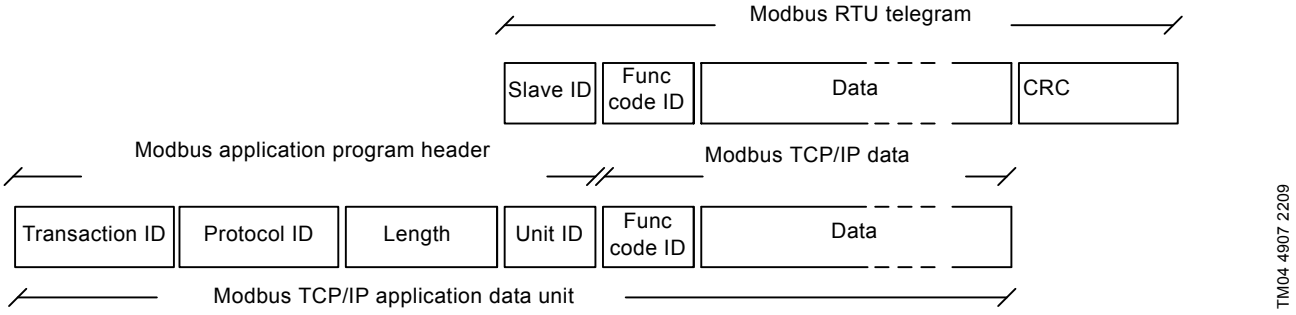


Fig. 25 Modbus TCP telegram

12.2.2 Subscription

The GSM service providers have different technical solutions for GPRS to choose from. You have to select the service provider and the technical solution that best suit your system, and it must be based on static IP addressing. You will get the following from the GSM service provider:

- A Subscriber Identity Module (SIM card).
- An Access Point Name (APN), e.g. "Internet".
- A user name (is fixed and cannot be changed by the user).
- A password (is fixed and cannot be changed by the user).
- A static IP address.

Solutions based on a VPN (Virtual Private Network) involve the use of special routers, e.g. GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation) routers, which you will also get from the service provider.

12.2.3 Installation

To prepare the CIU 250 for GPRS communication, some settings have to be made via SMS commands:

- Select Access Point Name:
  APN <ascii string>
  This is always mandatory.
- Select Username:
  USERNAME <ascii string>
  The need for a user name depends on your operator and the type of subscription.
- Select Password:
  PASSWORD <ascii string>
  The need for a password depends on your operator and the type of subscription.

Some advanced GPRS settings have default values that usually work, but in special cases, it might be necessary to change some of them. This is also done via SMS commands.

- Select Authentication:
  AUTHENTICATION <NORMAL | SECURE>
  Only used by some service providers. Default value is "Normal".
- Select Connection type:
  CONNECTION <SERVER | CLIENT | DISABLE>
  Default value is "Server".
- Set GPRS roaming:
  GPRSROAMING: <ON | OFF>
  Default value is "Off".
- Select Modbus TCP port number:
  MODBUSPORT <port no.>
  Default value is 502.
- Select GENIpro port number:
  GENIPROPORT <port no.>
  Default value is 49152. This is only relevant when using Grundfos PC Tools.

It is possible to configure the GPRS connection with a single multi-parameter command:

- SETGPRS <parameter 1, parameter 2, parameter 3, …>
  - <parameters>:<APN>,<Modbus port>,<GENIproport>, <username>,<password>,<authentication>,<connection>, <GPRS roaming>

Example

SETGPRS
Grundfos.dk2.tdc,502,49888,Grundfos,4321,normal,server,off

To verify the GPRS setting after completion, the SMS command GPRSSETTING can be used. The command GPRSSTATUS can verify if the GPRS connection is working.

The connection states have the following meaning:

- "Detached": Trying to locate GPRS service.
- "Attached": GPRS service located.
- "Context active": IP address has been assigned, ready for a client to establish a socket connection.
- "Connected": A client has established a socket connection. The system is ready for TCP/IP data exchange (or already exchanging data).

For details about the use of SMS commands, see "CIM 25X SMS commands" (supplement to the installation and operating instructions) on the CD-ROM supplied with the GSM module.

12.2.4 Operation

When powering on a CIU 250 with the correct GPRS setting, the following GPRS connection sequence will take place:

1. The CIU 250 locates the GPRS service. The connection state changes from "Detached" to "Attached".
2. The CIU 250 attempts to connect to the APN it has been given and requests an IP address. The base station looks through its record of legal SIM cards and finds the IP address (the address associated with this SIM card) to assign to the CIU 250. After the CIU 250 has got the IP address, the connection state changes to "Context active".
3. The CIU 250 is now ready for a client (e.g. SCADA system) to establish a socket connection and begin TCP/IP data exchange. When a client connects the CIU 250, the connection state will change to "Connected", and the GSM status LED1 will indicate when data transfer takes place. See section *5.5 Status LEDs*.

Note

When no GPRS data is being transferred, the connection states "Attached", "Context active" and "Connected". All show the same LED1 status (short pulse).

A client, e.g. SCADA, establishes connection to a CIU 250 by specifying the IP address and the TCP port 502. Data transfer is always initiated from the client in the form of a Modbus TCP telegram embedded in a TCP/IP frame and directed to TCP port 502. To the client software, the connection to the CIU 250 is completely transparent.

The protection against unauthorised data access is high. The access to the GPRS network from the Internet can only take place via the VPN tunnel. See fig. 27. Moreover, data transfer requires a Modbus master client, knowledge of the Modbus functional profile and the use of a SCADA PIN code, if enabled.

The CIU 250 supervises the GPRS system to ensure that it is still working. An automatic procedure ensures restarting of the CIU 250 and repetition of the GPRS connection sequence in case a deadlock situation has occurred. It also closes down socket connections that are left open by the client and unused for more than 24 hours.

It is possible to use SMS communication while GPRS communication is active. However, in the "Connected" state the delay time between reception and reply will increase.

If the connection state is different from "Connected", it is possible to establish a call-up connection. When the call-up connection is established, GPRS data exchange will be blocked until the call-up is terminated by the caller.

A total of three Modbus clients can be connected to the Modbus TCP port of the CIU 250 and communicate simultaneously. Each connection, called a socket connection, is handled independently. If all three sockets are used simultaneously, a "Silence timeout" of only one minute is used to prevent a complete occupation for a long time.

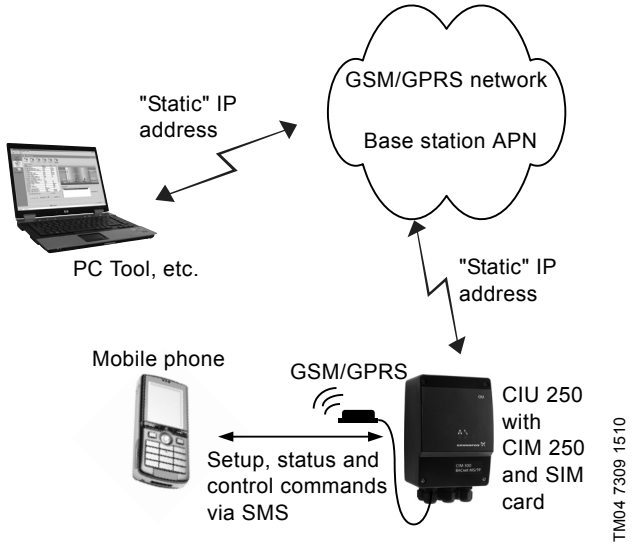


Fig. 26 GPRS connection from a PC to the CIU 250 directly via GPRS

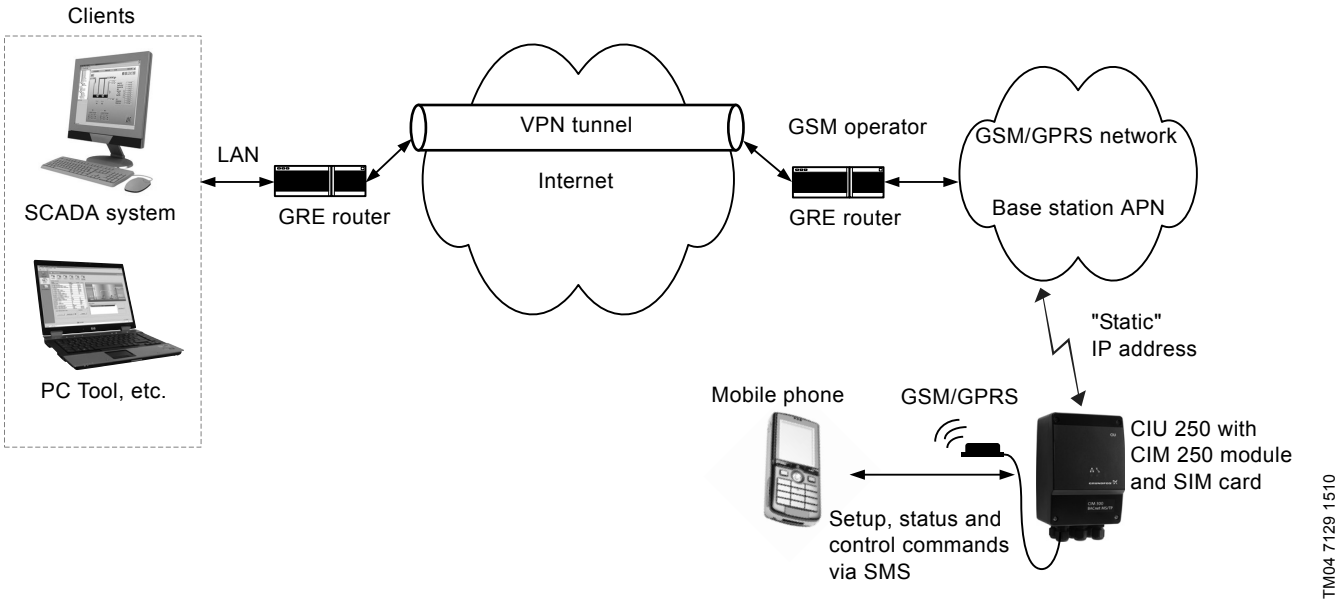


Fig. 27 GPRS connection via VPN tunnel

13. Modbus RTU telegram examples

Note

CRC fields are not shown in the following examples.

Note

The Modbus data model states that registers numbered X are addressed in telegrams as X - 1, e.g. register 00104 (setpoint) is addressed as 00103 in a Modbus telegram.

13.1 Modbus telegram overview

The maximum size of a Modbus RTU telegram is 256 bytes. Telegrams must be separated by a silent interval of at least 3.5 character times.

The standard Modbus RTU telegram format is shown in the table below.

Slave address	Function code	Data	CRC
1 byte	1 byte	0 to 252 bytes	2 bytes

A telegram starts with the slave address occupying one byte. Then comes a variable-size data field. For each telegram, a CRC is calculated and appended to the telegram (two bytes total). All bytes in the telegram, except for the CRC itself, are included in the check.

Note

The CRC bytes are not shown in the examples in the following sections.

13.2 Read holding registers (0x03)

This function is used for reading holding registers from the slave.

The request telegram specifies the starting address (the address of the first register to be read) and the number of holding registers to read. In the telegram, register addresses start from zero, meaning that registers numbered 0-16 are addressed as 0-15.

The register data in the response message are packed two bytes per register. For each register, the first byte contains the high-order bits while the second byte contains the low-order bits.

Example of request from master to slave

Field	Value
Address	0x01
Function code	0x03
Start address HI	0x00
Start address LO	0x6B
Quantity HI	0x00
Quantity LO	0x03

In the request, the slave with address 1 is asked to deliver three contiguous registers starting from address 0x006b = 107 (meaning register 108).

Example of response from slave to master

Field	Value
Address	0x01
Function code	0x03
Byte count	0x06
Register 108 HI	0x00
Register 108 LO	0x01
Register 109 HI	0x00
Register 109 LO	0x01
Register 110 HI	0x00
Register 110 LO	0x01

In the response, the byte count is six since there are three registers of two bytes. All three registers hold the value of 0x0001.

13.3 Read input registers (0x04)

This function is used for reading input registers from the slave. Input registers are read-only registers by definition. The request telegram specifies the starting address (the address of the first register to be read) and the number of holding registers to read. In the telegram, register addresses start from zero, meaning that registers numbered 0-16 are addressed as 0-15.

The register data in the response message are packed two bytes per register. For each register, the first byte contains the high-order bits while the second byte contains the low-order bits.

Example of request from master to slave

Field	Value
Address	0x01
Function code	0x04
Start address HI	0x10
Start address LO	0x10
Quantity HI	0x00
Quantity LO	0x03

In the request, the slave with address 1 is asked to deliver three contiguous registers starting from address 0x1010 = 4112 (meaning register 4113).

Example of response from slave to master

Field	Value
Address	0x01
Function code	0x04
Byte count	0x06
Register 4113 HI	0x22
Register 4113 LO	0x22
Register 4114 HI	0x22
Register 4114 LO	0x22
Register 4115 HI	0x22
Register 4115 LO	0x22

In the response, the byte count is six since there are three registers of two bytes. All three registers hold the value of 0x2222.

13.4 Write single register (0x06)

This function is used for writing a single holding register in the slave. The request telegram specifies the address of the register that is to be written. Register addresses start from zero, meaning that a register numbered 10 is addressed as 9.-

The normal response is an echo of the request, indicating that the value was written.

Example of request from master to slave

Field	Value
Address	0x01
Function code	0x06
Address HI	0x10
Address LO	0x00
Value HI	0xAF
Value LO	0xFE

In the request, the slave with address 1 is asked to write the value of 0xAFFE to the register at address 0x1000.

Example of response from slave to master

Field	Value
Address	0x01
Function code	0x06
Address HI	0x10
Address LO	0x00
Value HI	0xAF
Value LO	0xFE

The response is an echo of the request.

13.5 Write multiple registers (0x10)

This function is used for writing a block of contiguous holding registers in the slave. Register addresses start from zero, meaning that a register numbered 100 is addressed as 99.

Example of request from master to slave

Field	Value
Address	0x01
Function code	0x10
Start address HI	0x00
Start address LO	0x20
Quantity HI	0x00
Quantity LO	0x02
Byte count	0x04
Register 33 HI	0x00
Register 33 LO	0x01
Register 34 HI	0xB0
Register 34 LO	0xB0

In the request, the slave with address 1 is asked to write the value of 0x0001 to the register at address 0x0020 and the value of 0xB0B0 to the register at address 0x0021.

Example of response from slave to master

Field	Value
Address	0x01
Function code	0x10
Start address HI	0x00
Start address LO	0x20
Quantity written HI	0x00
Quantity written LO	0x02

The response returns the function code, starting address and quantity of registers written.

13.6 Diagnostics (0x08)

This function provides a test for checking the communication system between the master and the Grundfos slave. It contains a single-byte subcode to identify the test to be performed.

The following subcodes are supported:

Subcode	Name
0x00	Return query data Data in this request are to be echoed in the response. The response must be identical to the request, so this function is often used to verify Modbus communication.
0x01	Restart communications All communication counters are cleared, and the device is restarted.
0x02	Return diagnostics register Returns the 16-bit diagnostics register. See section *13.7 Diagnostics register interpretation*.
0x04	Force listen only Forces the device into listen-only mode. This effectively mutes the device, making it unable to communicate on the network. To bring the device back to normal mode, a "Restart communications" command (code 0x08, subcode 0x01) must be issued.
0x0A	Clear counters and diagnostics register Clears all counters and the diagnostics register (these are also cleared on power-up/restart).
0x0B	Return bus message count Returns the number of messages detected by the slave.
0x0C	Return bus CRC error count Returns the number of CRC errors in the slave.
0x0D	Return bus exception count Returns the number of Modbus exception responses that the slave has transmitted.
0x0E	Return slave message count Returns the number of messages that the slave has processed.
0x0F	Return slave no response count Returns the number of messages for which the slave has sent no response.
0x12	Return bus character overrun count Returns the number of overruns in the slave.
0x14	Clear overrun counter Clears the overrun counter (this is also cleared on power-up/restart).

Example of request from master to slave

Field	Value
Address	0x01
Function code	0x08
Subcode	0x00
Data	0xAB
Data	0xCD

The response is identical to the request.

Example of response from slave to master

Field	Value
Address	0x01
Function code	0x08
Subcode	0x00
Data	0xAB
Data	0xCD

13.7 Diagnostics register interpretation

The diagnostics register is interpreted as follows:

Bit	Description
0	Communication failure (with the Grundfos E-pump).
1	EEPROM self-test failed (the test is carried out when system is booted).
2	Grundfos E-pump not supported.
3	Modbus address offset is different from default value, i.e. it differs from 0.
4	Using software-defined Modbus transmission speed.
5	RESERVED
6	RESERVED
7	RESERVED
8	RESERVED
9	RESERVED
10	RESERVED
11	RESERVED
12	RESERVED
13	RESERVED
14	RESERVED
15	RESERVED

A bit value of 1 means true, unless otherwise specified.
The diagnostics register is read using function code 0x08 and subcode 0x02.

13.8 Diagnostics: Return query data

This function is useful to ensure that the communication path and slave configuration are correct. It will echo the request in the response.

In the example, slave address 0x01 is used.

Request from master to slave

Field	Value	Description
Slave address	0x01	-
Function code	0x08	Diagnostics
Subcode	0x00	Echo request
Data	0xAB	Test data
Data	0xCD	Test data

Example of response from slave to master

Field	Value	Description
Slave address	0x01	-
Function code	0x08	Diagnostics
Subcode	0x00	Echo request
Data	0xAB	Test data
Data	0xCD	Test data

If there is no response from the slave, see section *14.1.2 CIM/CIU 200 Modbus communication faults* or *14.2.2 CIM/CIU 250 Modbus GSM/GPRS communication faults*.

13.9 Reading the CIM configuration register block

This section shows how to read the first four registers of the CIM configuration register block.

In the example, slave address 0x01 is used.

Request from master to slave

Field	Value	Description
Slave address	0x01	-
Function code	0x04	Read input registers
Start address HI	0x00	Start address = 0x0001
Start address LO	0x00	
Quantity HI	0x00	Number of registers = 0x0004
Quantity LO	0x04	

Example of response from slave to master

Field	Value	Description
Slave address	0x01	-
Function code	0x04	Read input registers
Byte count	0x08	8 bytes follow
00001 HI	0x00	SlaveMinimumReplyDelay = 0x000A
00001 LO	0x0A	
00002 HI	0x00	RegisterOffset = 0x0000
00002 LO	0x00	
00003 HI	0x00	Reserved value = 0x0000
00003 LO	0x00	
00004 HI	0x00	SoftwareDefinedBitRate = 0x0004
00004 LO	0x04	

If there is no response from the slave, see Fault finding, section *14.1.2 CIM/CIU 200 Modbus communication faults* or *14.2.2 CIM/CIU 250 Modbus GSM/GPRS communication faults*.

13.10 Setting the setpoint

This section shows how to set a new setpoint (reference).

In the example, slave address 0x01 is used, and a value of 55 % (5500 = 0x157C) is set as new setpoint.

Request from master to slave

Field	Value	Description
Slave address	0x01	-
Function code	0x06	Write single register
Start address HI	0x00	Setpoint address = 00104 (0x0068)
Start address LO	0x67	
Value HI	0x15	New setpoint value = 5500 (0x157C)
Value LO	0x7C	

Example of response from slave to master

Field	Value	Description
Slave address	0x01	-
Function code	0x06	Write single register
Start address HI	0x00	Setpoint address = 00104 (0x0068)
Start address LO	0x67	
Value HI	0x15	New setpoint value = 5500 (0x157C)
Value LO	0x7C	

If there is no response from the slave, see section *14.1.2 CIM/CIU 200 Modbus communication faults* or *14.2.2 CIM/CIU 250 Modbus GSM/GPRS communication faults*.

13.11 Setting the control mode

This section shows how to set a control mode.

In the example, slave address 0x01 is used, and the control mode is set to 1 (Constant frequency).

Request from master to slave

Field	Value	Description
Slave address	0x01	-
Function code	0x06	Write single register
Start address HI	0x00	ControlMode address = 00102 (0x0066)
Start address LO	0x65	
Value HI	0x00	New ControlMode value = 1 (0x0001)
Value LO	0x01	

Example of response from slave to master

Field	Value	Description
Slave address	0x01	-
Function code	0x06	Write single register
Start address HI	0x00	ControlMode address = 00102 (0x0066)
Start address LO	0x65	
Value HI	0x00	New ControlMode value = 1 (0x0001)
Value LO	0x01	

If there is no response from the slave, see Fault finding, section *14.1.2 CIM/CIU 200 Modbus communication faults* or *14.2.2 CIM/CIU 250 Modbus GSM/GPRS communication faults*.

13.12 Starting the E-pump

This section shows how to start the E-pump.

In the example, slave address 0x01 is used.

Set the ControlRegister to the following values:

Bit 0: 1 (set the E-pump to remote mode)
Bit 1: 1 (start the E-pump)
Bit 2: 0 (do not send a reset fault command)
Bit 3: 0 (direction = clockwise rotation)
Bit 4: 0 (do not copy remote settings to local)
Bits 5-15: 0 (reserved values)

Hence the value to set is 0b0000000000000011 = 0x0003.

Request from master to slave

Field	Value	Description
Slave address	0x01	-
Function code	0x06	Write single register
Start address HI	0x00	ControlRegister address = 00101 (0x0065)
Start address LO	0x64	
Value HI	0x00	ControlRegister value = 3 (0x0003)
Value LO	0x03	

Example of response from slave to master

Field	Value	Description
Slave address	0x01	-
Function code	0x06	Write single register
Start address HI	0x00	ControlRegister address = 00101 (0x0065)
Start address LO	0x64	
Value HI	0x00	ControlRegister value = 3 (0x0003)
Value LO	0x03	

If there is no response from the slave, see section *14.1.2 CIM/CIU 200 Modbus communication faults* or *14.2.2 CIM/CIU 250 Modbus GSM/GPRS communication faults*.

13.13 Stopping the E-pump

This section shows how to stop the E-pump.

In the example, slave address 0x01 is used.

Set the ControlRegister to the following values:

Bit 0: 1 (set the E-pump to remote mode)
Bit 1: 0 (stop the E-pump)
Bit 2: 0 (do not send a reset fault command)
Bit 3: 0 (direction = clockwise rotation)
Bit 4: 0 (do not copy remote settings to local)
Bits 5-15: 0 (reserved values)

Hence the value to set is 0b0000000000000001 = 0x0001.

Request from master to slave

Field	Value	Description
Slave address	0x01	-
Function code	0x06	Write single register
Start address HI	0x00	ControlRegister address = 00101 (0x0065)
Start address LO	0x64	
Value HI	0x00	ControlRegister value = 1 (0x0001)
Value LO	0x01	

Example of response from slave to master

Field	Value	Description
Slave address	0x01	-
Function code	0x06	Write single register
Start address HI	0x00	ControlRegister address = 00101 (0x0065)
Start address LO	0x64	
Value HI	0x00	ControlRegister value = 1 (0x0001)
Value LO	0x01	

If there is no response from the slave, see section *14.1.2 CIM/CIU 200 Modbus communication faults* or *14.2.2 CIM/CIU 250 Modbus GSM/GPRS communication faults*.

14. Fault finding

14.1 Fault finding CIM/CIU 200

Faults in a CIM/CIU 200 can be detected by observing the status of the two communication LEDs. See the table below and section *3.2 Modbus RTU (CIM 200)*.

14.1.1 LED status

CIM 200 fitted in a Grundfos E-pump

Fault (LED status)	Possible cause	Remedy
1. Both LEDs (LED1 and LED2) remain off when the power supply is connected.	a) The CIM 200 is fitted incorrectly in the Grundfos E-pump.	Ensure that the CIM 200 is fitted/connected correctly.
	b) The CIM 200 is defective.	Replace the CIM 200.
2. The LED for internal communication (LED2) is flashing red.	a) No internal communication between the CIM 200 and the Grundfos E-pump.	Ensure that the CIM 200 is fitted correctly in the Grundfos E-pump.
3. The LED for internal communication (LED2) is constantly red.	a) The CIM 200 does not support the Grundfos E-pump connected.	Contact the nearest Grundfos company.
4. The Modbus LED (LED1) is constantly red.	a) Fault in the CIM 200 Modbus configuration.	• Check the transmission speed (switches SW4 and SW5). If the switches are set to "software-defined", an invalid value may have been set via Modbus. Try one of the preselected transmission speeds, e.g. 19200 bits/s. • Check that the Modbus address (switches SW6 and SW7) has a valid value [1-247].
5. The Modbus LED (LED1) is flashing red.	a) Fault in the Modbus communication (fault in parity or cyclic redundancy check).	• Check the transmission speed (switches SW4 and SW5). See section *5.1 Setting the Modbus transmission speed*. • Check the parity setting (switch SW3). See section *5.2 Setting the parity*. • Check the cable connection between the CIM 200 and the Modbus network. • Check the termination resistor settings (switches SW1 and SW2). See section *5.4 Termination resistor*.

CIM 200 fitted in the CIU 200

Fault (LED status)	Possible cause	Remedy
1. Both LEDs (LED1 and LED2) remain off when the power supply is connected.	a) The CIU 200 is defective.	Replace the CIU 200.
2. The LED for internal communication (LED2) is flashing red.	a) No internal communication between the CIU 200 and the E-pump	• Check the cable connection between the E-pump and the CIU 200. • Check that the individual conductors have been fitted correctly. • Check the power supply to the E-pump.
3. The LED for internal communication (LED2) is constantly red.	a) The CIU 200 does not support the E-pump which is connected.	Contact the nearest Grundfos company.
4. The Modbus LED (LED1) is constantly red.	a) Fault in the CIM 200 Modbus configuration.	• Check the transmission speed (switches SW4 and SW5). If the switches are set to "software-defined", an invalid value may have been set via Modbus. Try one of the preselected transmission speeds, e.g. 19200 bits/s. • Check that the Modbus address (switches SW6 and SW7) has a valid value [1-247].
5. The Modbus LED (LED1) is flashing red.	a) Fault in the Modbus communication (fault in parity or cyclic redundancy check).	• Check the transmission speed (switches SW4 and SW5). See section *5.1 Setting the Modbus transmission speed*. • Check the parity setting (switch SW3). See section *5.2 Setting the parity*. • Check the cable connection between the CIM 200 and the Modbus network. • Check the termination resistor settings (switches SW1 and SW2). See section *5.4 Termination resistor*.

14.1.2 CIM/CIU 200 Modbus communication faults

Fault	Possible cause	Remedy
1. The slave does not respond to telegrams.	a) Configuration or wiring error.	• Check the visual diagnostics on the Modbus slave. Is the Grundfos GENIbus LED flashing green and the Modbus LED off or flashing green? • Ensure that the cable between the Modbus master and the Modbus slave is connected correctly. See section *5. Modbus RTU, CIM 200 setup* for wiring recommendations. • Ensure that the slave address is configured correctly, and that the correct slave address is used in the Modbus master poll. See section *5.3 Modbus address selection* for slave address selection. • Ensure that the transmission speed and stop bit/parity settings are configured correctly in both master and slave. • Ensure that each end of the Modbus trunk cable is terminated, if necessary. See section *5.4 Termination resistor* for line termination of the Grundfos slave. • Ensure that the bus topology for a Modbus network is correct.
	b) The slave may be in listen-only mode.	Either send a restart communications diagnostics command, or restart the E-pump manually.
	c) If the holding register of address 00001 "SlaveMinimumReplyDelay" is set too high, the master may time out before receiving the response from the slave.	Increase the timeout span in the master in order to communicate.
2. The slave responds with exception response 0x01: "Invalid function".	a) The master is trying to use an unsupported function in the CIM/CIU.	See section *8. Modbus function code overview* for supported function codes. Note that reading and writing coils are not supported, so only register functions and diagnostics will be valid.
3. The slave responds with exception response 0x02: "Invalid data address".	a) The master is trying to read or write an invalid data address. If a master tries to read register addresses that are not listed in the tables, the slave will respond with this exception response. Some masters may automatically try to read large blocks in one telegram, which will cause problems if some of the registers in the block are not supported. An example would be reading the CIM configuration and CIM status blocks in one telegram. This is not possible since there are unused addresses between the blocks.	• Avoid reading or writing invalid data addresses. • Make sure that register X is addressed as X-1 in Modbus telegrams, according to the Modbus standard.
	b) The register address offset may have been changed from default.	Read the holding register at address 00002 "Register Offset" to see if this value is different from 0. If so, write the value 0 to this address to make the slave return to the default used in this functional profile.
4. The slave returns data value 0xFFFF (65535).	a) The value is unavailable. A data value of 0xFFFF does not necessarily indicate an error condition. It means that the value is unavailable from the E-pump.	See section *9. Modbus register addresses* for available data.
	b) The E-pump is not configured to show the value or lacks a sensor to read the value.	See section *9.6 Pump data register block* for data values that require a sensor.
5. The slave does not change Modbus transmission speed with register 0004.	a) Configuration error.	Set the transmission speed switches to "Software-defined". (Otherwise, the value in register 0004 is ignored by the slave).
	b) An invalid value may be set in register 00004.	See section *5.1 Setting the Modbus transmission speed* for invalid values, and set correct value in register 00004.

14.2 Fault finding CIM/CIU 250

Faults in the CIU 250 can be detected by observing the status of the two communication LEDs. See the table below and section *3.3 Modbus GSM/GPRS (CIM 250)*.

14.2.1 LED status

CIU 250 connected to an E-pump

Fault (LED status)	Possible cause	Remedy
1. Both LEDs (LED1 and LED2) remain off when the power supply is connected.	a) The CIU 250 is defective.	Replace the CIU 250.
2. The LED for internal communication (LED2) is flashing red.	a) No internal communication between the CIU 250 and the E-pump.	• Check the cable connection between the E-pump and the CIU 250. • Check that the individual conductors have been fitted correctly. • Check the power supply to the E-pump.
3. The LED for internal communication (LED2) is constantly red.	a) The CIU 250 does not support the connected version of the E-pump.	Contact the nearest Grundfos company.
4. The LED for GSM/GPRS communication (LED1) is flashing yellow. See signal 1 in fig. 16 on page 12.	a) The SIM card has not been inserted.	Insert the SIM card. See section *6.1.2 Inserting the SIM card*.
	b) The SIM card has not been inserted correctly.	Insert the SIM card. See section *6.1.2 Inserting the SIM card*.
	c) The SIM card PIN code is not correct.	Enter the correct PIN code. See section *6.1.2 Inserting the SIM card*.
	d) No connection to the GSM network.	• Check the connection to the antenna. • Check the GSM coverage of the area using for instance a mobile phone. • Use an external antenna and experiment with the position.
5. The LED for GSM/GPRS communication is pulsating yellow with single pulse, but the CIM 250 cannot send or receive SMS messages.	a) The CIM 250 has not been initialised.	Follow the configuration procedure in "CIM 25X SMS commands" (supplement to installation and operating instructions) on the CD-ROM supplied with the GSM module.

CIM 250 fitted in the CIU 250

Fault (LED status)	Possible cause	Remedy
1. Both LEDs (LED1 and LED2) remain off when the power supply is connected.	a) The CIM 250 is fitted incorrectly in the Grundfos E-pump.	Ensure that the CIM 250 is fitted/connected correctly.
	b) The CIM 250 is defective.	Replace the CIM 250.
2. The LED for internal communication (LED2) is flashing red.	a) No internal communication between the CIM 250 and the Grundfos E-pump.	Ensure that the CIM 250 is fitted correctly in the Grundfos E-pump.
3. The LED for internal communication (LED2) is constantly red.	a) The CIM 250 does not support the Grundfos E-pump connected.	Contact the nearest Grundfos company.
4. The LED for GSM/GPRS communication (LED1) is flashing yellow. See signal 1 in fig. 16 on page 12.	a) The SIM card has not been inserted.	Insert the SIM card. See section *6.1.2 Inserting the SIM card*.
	b) The SIM card has not been inserted correctly.	Insert the SIM card. See section *6.1.2 Inserting the SIM card*.
	c) The SIM card PIN code is not correct.	Enter the correct PIN code. See section *6.1.2 Inserting the SIM card*.
	d) No connection to the GSM network.	• Check the connection to the antenna. • Check the GSM coverage of the area using for instance a mobile phone. • Use an external antenna and experiment with the position.
5. The LED for GSM/GPRS communication is pulsating yellow with single pulse, but the CIM 250 cannot send or receive SMS messages.	a) The CIM 250 has not been initialised.	Follow the configuration procedure in "CIM 25X SMS commands" (supplement to installation and operating instructions) on the CD-ROM supplied with the GSM module.

14.2.2 CIM/CIU 250 Modbus GSM/GPRS communication faults

Fault	Possible cause	Remedy
1. The slave does not respond to telegrams.	a) Configuration or installation error.	• Ensure that the CIU 250 has contact with the GSM network. The LED1 should be pulsing yellow. If the LED1 signal is incorrect, see section *6. Modbus GSM/GPRS, CIM 250 setup* for correct installation of the CIM 250. • Ensure that the correct slave address is used in the Modbus master poll. See register 00003 SoftwareDefinedModbusAddress (factory value is 00231).
	b) The slave may be in listen-only mode.	Either send a restart communications diagnostics command, or restart the E-pump manually.
	c) If the holding register of address 00001 "SlaveMinimumReplyDelay" is set too high, the master may time out before receiving the response from the slave.	Increase the reply delay in the master, or reduce the "SlaveMinimumReplyDelay" in order to communicate.
2. The slave responds with exception response 0x01: "Invalid function".	a) The master is trying to use an unsupported function in the CIM/CIU 250.	See section *13. Modbus RTU telegram examples* for supported function codes. Note that reading and writing coils are not supported, so only register functions and diagnostics will be valid.
3. The slave responds with exception response 0x02: "Invalid data address".	a) The master is trying to read or write an invalid data address. If a master tries to read register addresses that are not listed in the tables, the slave will respond with this exception response. Some masters may automatically try to read large blocks in one telegram, which will cause problems if some of the registers in the block are not supported. An example would be reading the CIM configuration and CIM status register blocks in one telegram. This is not possible since there are unused addresses among the blocks.	Avoid reading or writing invalid data addresses. Make sure that register X is addressed as X-1 in Modbus telegrams, according to the Modbus standard.
4. The slave returns data value 0xFFFF (65535).	a) The availability of data will in some cases depend on a configuration or the actual conditions of the system (e.g. trying to request data from a E-pump which is not present will return "data not available" (0xFFFF)).	See section *9. Modbus register addresses* for available data.
	b) With its present configuration or operating mode, the E-pump is unable to supply the requested data.	See section *9.6 Pump data register block* for data values that require a sensor.
5. The slave does not react to control actions or to writing of settings.	a) The CIU 250 is SCADA PIN-code-protected (GeneralStatus register 00029, bit 0 = 1), and an incorrect PIN code has been written.	Write access requires a correct PIN code (ScadaPinCode, register 00011). Writing the correct PIN code value will trigger the write access control, and write access will be open, which can be verified with GeneralStatus, register 00029, bit 1 = 1.

14.3 Fault finding CIM/CIU 500

Faults in the CIU 500 can be detected by observing the status of the two communication LEDs. See the table below and section *4.4 CIM 500 Modbus TCP*.

14.3.1 LED status

CIU 500 connected to an E-pump

Fault (LED status)	Possible cause	Remedy
1. Both LEDs (LED1 and LED2) remain off when the power supply is connected.	a) The CIM 500 is fitted incorrectly in the Grundfos product.	Check that the CIM 500 is fitted/connected correctly.
	b) The CIM 500 is defective.	Replace the CIM 500.
2. The LED for internal communication (LED2) is flashing red.	a) No internal communication between the CIM 500 and the Grundfos product.	Check that the CIM 500 is fitted correctly in the Grundfos product.
3. The LED for internal communication (LED2) is permanently red.	a) The CIM 500 does not support the Grundfos product connected.	Contact the nearest Grundfos company.
4. The Modbus LED (LED1) is permanently red.	a) Fault in the CIM 500 Modbus TCP configuration.	Check that the rotary switch SW1 is set to 1. Check that Modbus TCP IP address configuration is correct. See section *A.4 Modbus TCP configuration* on page 49.
5. LED1 is permanently red and green at the same time.	a) Error in firmware download.	Use the Web server to download the firmware again.
6. LED2 is permanently red and green at the same time.	a) Memory fault.	Replace the CIM 500.

CIM 500 fitted in the CIU 500

Fault (LED status)	Possible cause	Remedy
1. Both LEDs (LED1 and LED2) remain off when the power supply is connected.	a) The CIU 500 is defective.	Replace the CIU 500.
2. The LED for internal communication (LED2) is flashing red.	a) No internal communication between the CIU 500 and the Grundfos product.	• Check the cable connection between the Grundfos product and the CIU 500. • Check that the individual conductors have been fitted correctly. e.g. not reversed. • Check the power supply to the Grundfos product.
3. The LED for internal communication (LED2) is permanently red.	a) The CIM 500 does not support the Grundfos product connected.	Contact the nearest Grundfos company.
4. The Ethernet LED (LED1) is permanently red.	a) Fault in the CIM 500 Modbus TCP configuration.	Check that the rotary switch SW1 is set to 1 Check that Modbus TCP IP address configuration is correct See section *A.4 Modbus TCP configuration* on page 49.
5. LED1 is permanently red and green at the same time.	a) Error in firmware download.	Use the Web server to download the firmware again.
6. LED2 is permanently red and green at the same time.	a) Memory fault.	Replace the CIM 500.

14.3.2 CIM/CIU 500 Modbus TCP communication faults

Fault	Possible cause	Remedy
1. The slave does not respond to telegrams.	a) Configuration or wiring error.	• Check the visual diagnostics on the Modbus slave. Normal conditions are that the Grundfos GENIbus LED (LED2) is constantly green and that the Modbus TCP LED (LED1) is off or flashing green. If not, see section 14.3.1. • Make sure that the cable between the Modbus TCP master and the Modbus slave is connected correctly. See section 7.1. • Ensure that the slave IP address is configured correctly, and that the correct slave IP address is used in the Modbus master poll. See section 7.3.
2. The slave responds with exception response 0x01 “Invalid function”.	The master is trying to use an unsupported function in the CIM/ CIU 500.	See section 8. Modbus function code overview for supported function codes. Note that reading and writing coils are not supported, so only register functions and diagnostics will be valid.
3. The slave responds with exception response 0x02 “Invalid data address”.	a) The master is trying to read or write an invalid data address. If a master tries to read register addresses that are not listed in the tables, the slave will respond with this exception response. Some masters may automatically try to read large blocks in one telegram, which will cause problems if some of the registers in the block are not supported. An example would be reading the CIM configuration and CIM status blocks in one telegram. This is not possible since there are unused addresses between the blocks.	Avoid reading or writing invalid data addresses. Ensure that a block of registers starting at address X is addressed as X-1 in Modbus telegrams, according to the Modbus standard.
	b) The register address offset may have been changed from default.	Read the holding register at address 00002 "Register Offset" to see if this value is different from 0. If so, write the value 0 to this address to make the slave return to the default used in this functional profile.
4. The slave returns data value 0xFFFF (65535).	a) The value is unavailable. A data value of 0xFFFF does not necessarily indicate an error condition. It means that the value is unavailable from the E-pump.	See section *9. Modbus register addresses* for available data.
	b) The E-pump is not configured to show the value or lacks a sensor to read the value.	See section *9.6 Pump data register block* for data values that require a sensor.
5. The slave does not react to control actions or to writing of settings.	The E-pump might be in “Local” mode, in which case Operating mode, Control mode and Setpoint cannot be changed from bus. Register 00201 bit 8 AccessMode must be “1” (=Remote) for bus control to be active.	Set the E-pump in "Remote mode" by setting register 00101 bit 0 RemoteAccessReq to "1" (=Remote). The E-pump should show "Controlled from bus" when status is read by handheld controller Grundfos GO Remote or R100.

15. Modbus RTU rotary switch addresses

Modbus address	SW 6	SW 7
1	0	1
2	0	2
3	0	3
4	0	4
5	0	5
6	0	6
7	0	7
8	0	8
9	0	9
10	0	A
11	0	B
12	0	C
13	0	D
14	0	E
15	0	F
16	1	0
17	1	1
18	1	2
19	1	3
20	1	4
21	1	5
22	1	6
23	1	7
24	1	8
25	1	9
26	1	A
27	1	B
28	1	C
29	1	D
30	1	E
31	1	F
32	2	0
33	2	1
34	2	2
35	2	3
36	2	4
37	2	5
38	2	6
39	2	7
40	2	8
41	2	9
42	2	A
43	2	B
44	2	C
45	2	D
46	2	E
47	2	F
48	3	0
49	3	1
50	3	2

Modbus address	SW 6	SW 7
51	3	3
52	3	4
53	3	5
54	3	6
55	3	7
56	3	8
57	3	9
58	3	A
59	3	B
60	3	C
61	3	D
62	3	E
63	3	F
64	4	0
65	4	1
66	4	2
67	4	3
68	4	4
69	4	5
70	4	6
71	4	7
72	4	8
73	4	9
74	4	A
75	4	B
76	4	C
77	4	D
78	4	E
79	4	F
80	5	0
81	5	1
82	5	2
83	5	3
84	5	4
85	5	5
86	5	6
87	5	7
88	5	8
89	5	9
90	5	A
91	5	B
92	5	C
93	5	D
94	5	E
95	5	F
96	6	0
97	6	1
98	6	2
99	6	3
100	6	4

Modbus address	SW 6	SW 7
101	6	5
102	6	6
103	6	7
104	6	8
105	6	9
106	6	A
107	6	B
108	6	C
109	6	D
110	6	E
111	6	F
112	7	0
113	7	1
114	7	2
115	7	3
116	7	4
117	7	5
118	7	6
119	7	7
120	7	8
121	7	9
122	7	A
123	7	B
124	7	C
125	7	D
126	7	E
127	7	F
128	8	0
129	8	1
130	8	2
131	8	3
132	8	4
133	8	5
134	8	6
135	8	7
136	8	8
137	8	9
138	8	A
139	8	B
140	8	C
141	8	D
142	8	E
143	8	F
144	9	0
145	9	1
146	9	2
147	9	3
148	9	4
149	9	5
150	9	6

Modbus address	SW 6	SW 7
151	9	7
152	9	8
153	9	9
154	9	A
155	9	B
156	9	C
157	9	D
158	9	E
159	9	F
160	A	0
161	A	1
162	A	2
163	A	3
164	A	4
165	A	5
166	A	6
167	A	7
168	A	8
169	A	9
170	A	A
171	A	B
172	A	C
173	A	D
174	A	E
175	B	F
176	B	0
177	B	1
178	B	2
179	B	3
180	B	4
181	B	5
182	B	6
183	B	7
184	B	8
185	B	9
186	B	A
187	B	B
188	B	C
189	B	D
190	B	E
191	B	F
192	C	0
193	C	1
194	C	2
195	C	3
196	C	4
197	C	5
198	C	6
199	C	7
200	C	8

Modbus address	SW 6	SW 7
201	C	9
202	C	A
203	C	B
204	C	C
205	C	D
206	C	E
207	C	F
208	D	0
209	D	1
210	D	2
211	D	3
212	D	4
213	D	5
214	D	6
215	D	7
216	D	8
217	D	9
218	D	A
219	D	B
220	D	C
221	D	D
222	D	E
223	D	F
224	E	0
225	E	1
226	E	2
227	E	3
228	E	4
229	E	5
230	E	6
231	E	7
232	E	8
233	E	9
234	E	A
235	E	B
236	E	C
237	E	D
238	E	E
239	E	F
240	F	0
241	F	1
242	F	2
243	F	3
244	F	4
245	F	5
246	F	6
247	F	7

Example: To set the slave address to the value 142, set the rotary switches SW6 and SW7 to "8" and "E", respectively.

Please note that 0 is not a valid slave address as this is used for broadcasting.

Caution

It is very important to ensure that two devices do not have the same address on the network. If two devices have the same address, the result will be an abnormal behaviour of the whole serial bus.

16. Grundfos alarm and warning codes

This is a general Grundfos alarm and warning code list. Not all codes apply to Grundfos E-pumps.

Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
1	Leakage current	36	Discharge valve leakage	77	Communication fault, twin-head pump
2	Missing phase	37	Suction valve leakage	78	Fault, speed plug
3	External fault signal	38	Vent valve defective	79	Functional fault, add-on module
4	Too many restarts	40	Undervoltage	80	Hardware fault, type 2
5	Regenerative braking	41	Undervoltage transient	81	Verification error, data area (RAM)
6	Mains fault	42	Cut-in fault (dV/dt)	82	Verification error, code area (ROM, FLASH)
7	Too many hardware shutdowns	45	Voltage asymmetry	83	Verification error, FE parameter area (EEPROM)
8	PWM switching frequency reduced	48	Overload	84	Memory access error
9	Phase sequence reversal	49	Overcurrent (i_line, i_dc, i_mo)	85	Verification error, BE parameter area (EEPROM)
10	Communication fault, pump	50	Motor protection function, general shutdown (mpf)	88	Sensor fault
11	Water-in-oil fault (motor oil)	51	Blocked motor/pump	89	Signal fault, feedback sensor 1
12	Time for service (general service information)	52	Motor slip high	90	Signal fault, speed sensor
13	Moisture alarm, analog	53	Stalled motor	91	Signal fault, temperature 1 sensor
14	Electronic DC-link protection activated (ERP)	54	Motor protection function, 3 sec. limit	92	Calibration fault, feedback sensor
15	Communication fault, main system (SCADA)	55	Motor current protection activated (MCP)	93	Signal fault, sensor 2
16	Other	56	Underload	94	Limit exceeded, sensor 1
17	Performance requirement cannot be met	57	Dry running	95	Limit exceeded, sensor 2
18	Commanded alarm standby (trip)	58	Low flow	96	Setpoint signal outside range
19	Diaphragm break (dosing pump)	59	No flow	97	Signal fault, setpoint input
20	Insulation resistance low	60	Low input power		
21	Too many starts per hour	64	Overtemperature	98	Signal fault, input for setpoint influence
22	Moisture switch alarm, digital	65	Motor temperature 1 (t_m or t_mo or t_mo1)	99	Signal fault, input for analog setpoint
23	Smart trim gap alarm	66	Temperature, control electronics (t_e)	104	Software shutdown
24	Vibration	67	Temperature too high, internal frequency converter module (t_m)	105	Electronic rectifier protection activated (ERP)
25	Setup conflict	68	External temperature/water temperature (t_w)	106	Electronic inverter protection activated (EIP)
26	Load continues even if the motor has been switched off	69	Thermal relay 1 in motor (e.g. Klixon)	110	Skew load, electrical asymmetry
27	External motor protector activated (e.g. MP 204)	70	Thermal relay 2 in motor (e.g. thermistor)	111	Current asymmetry
28	Battery low	71	Motor temperature 2 (Pt100, t_mo2)	112	Cos φ too high
29	Turbine operation (impellers forced backwards)	72	Hardware fault, type 1	113	Cos φ too low
30	Change bearings (specific service information)	73	Hardware shutdown (HSD)	120	Auxiliary winding fault (single-phase motors)
31	Change varistor(s) (specific service information)	74	Internal supply voltage too high	121	Auxiliary winding current too high (single-phase motors)
32	Overvoltage	75	Internal supply voltage too low	122	Auxiliary winding current too low (single-phase motors)
35	Gas in pump head, deaerating problem	76	Internal communication fault	123	Start capacitor, low (single-phase motors)

Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
124	Run capacitor, low (single-phase motors)	179	Signal fault, bearing temperature sensor (Pt100), general or top bearing	213	VFD not ready
144	Motor temperature 3 (Pt100, t_mo3)	180	Signal fault, bearing temperature sensor (Pt100), middle bearing	214	Water shortage, level 2
145	Bearing temperature high (Pt100), in general or top bearing	181	Signal fault, PTC sensor (short-circuited)	215	Soft pressure build-up timeout
146	Bearing temperature high (Pt100), middle bearing	182	Signal fault, bearing temperature sensor (Pt100), bottom bearing	216	Pilot pump alarm
147	Bearing temperature high (Pt100), bottom bearing	183	Signal fault, extra temperature sensor	217	Alarm, general-purpose sensor high
148	Motor bearing temperature high (Pt100) in drive end (DE)	184	Signal fault, general-purpose sensor	218	Alarm, general-purpose sensor low
149	Motor bearing temperature high (Pt100) in non-drive end (NDE)	185	Unknown sensor type	219	Pressure relief not adequate
152	Communication fault, add-on module	186	Signal fault, power meter sensor	220	Fault, motor contactor feedback
153	Fault, analog output	187	Signal fault, energy meter	221	Fault, mixer contactor feedback
154	Communication fault, display	188	Signal fault, user-defined sensor	222	Time for service, mixer
155	Inrush fault	189	Signal fault, level sensor	223	Maximum number of mixer starts per hour exceeded
156	Communication fault, internal frequency converter module	190	Sensor limit 1 exceeded (e.g. alarm level in WW application)	224	Pump fault (due to auxiliary component or general fault)
157	Real-time clock out of order	191	Sensor limit 2 exceeded (e.g. high level in WW application)	225	Communication fault, pump module
158	Hardware circuit measurement fault	192	Sensor limit 3 exceeded (e.g. overflow level in WW application)	226	Communication fault, I/O module
159	CIM fault (Communication Interface Module)	193	Sensor limit 4 exceeded	227	Combi event
160	GSM modem, SIM card fault	194	Sensor limit 5 exceeded	228	Not used
161	Sensor supply fault, 5 V	195	Sensor limit 6 exceeded	229	Not used
162	Sensor supply fault, 24 V	196	Operation with reduced efficiency	230	Network alarm
163	Measurement fault, motor protection	197	Operation with reduced pressure	231	Ethernet: No IP address from DHCP server
164	Signal fault, Liqtec sensor	198	Operation with increased power consumption	232	Ethernet: Auto-disabled due to misuse
165	Signal fault, analog input 1	199	Process out of range (monitoring/ estimation/calculation/control)	233	Ethernet: IP address conflict
166	Signal fault, analog input 2	200	Application alarm	236	Pump 1 fault
167	Signal fault, analog input 3	201	External sensor input high	237	Pump 2 fault
168	Signal fault, pressure sensor	202	External sensor input low	238	Pump 3 fault
169	Signal fault, flow sensor	203	Alarm on all pumps	239	Pump 4 fault
170	Signal fault, water-in-oil (WIO) sensor	204	Inconsistency between sensors	240	Lubricate bearings (specific service information)
171	Signal fault, moisture sensor	205	Level float switch sequence inconsistency	241	Motor phase failure
172	Signal fault, atmospheric pressure sensor	206	Water shortage, level 1	242	Automatic motor model recognition failed
173	Signal fault, rotor position sensor (Hall sensor)	207	Water leakage	243	Motor relay has been forced (manually operated/commanded)
174	Signal fault, rotor origo sensor	208	Cavitation	244	Fault, On/Off/Auto switch
175	Signal fault, temperature 2 sensor	209	Non-return valve fault	245	Pump continuous runtime too long
176	Signal fault, temperature 3 sensor	210	High pressure	246	User-defined relay has been forced (manually operated/ commanded)
177	Signal fault, smart trim gap sensor	211	Low pressure	247	Power-on notice (device/system has been switched off)
178	Signal fault, vibration sensor	212	Diaphragm tank precharge pressure out of range	248	Fault, battery/UPS

The appendix describes the parts of the CIM 500 web server needed for the configuration of a Modbus TCP Ethernet connection. For other CIM 500 web server features, not specifically related to Modbus TCP, see the CIM 500 Installation & Operating instructions.

A.1 How to configure an IP address on your PC

For connecting a PC to the CIM 500 via Ethernet, the PC must be set up to use a fixed (static) IP address belonging to the same subnetwork as the CIM 500.

1. Open "Control Panel".
2. Enter "Network and Sharing Center".
3. Click [Change adapter settings].
4. Right-click and select "Properties" for Ethernet adapter. Typically "Local Area Connection".
5. Select properties for "Internet Protocol Version 4(TCP/IPv4).
6. Select tab "Alternate Configuration".
7. Configure an IP address and subnet mask to be used by your PC. See fig. 28.

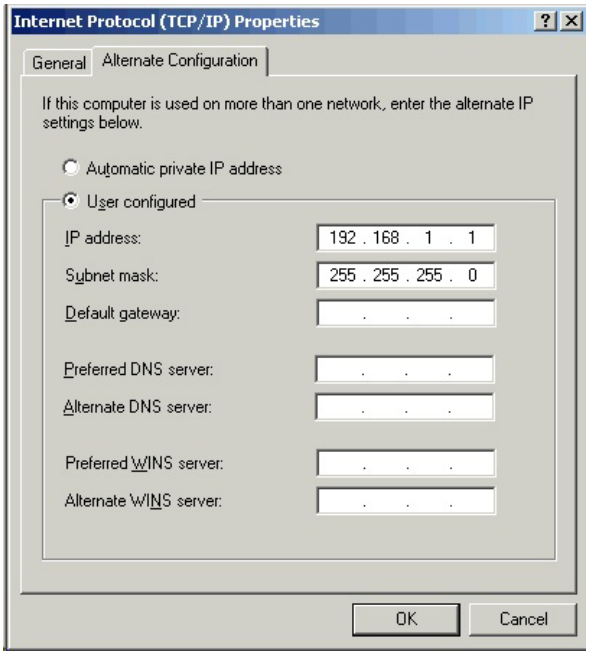


Fig. 28 Example from Windows XP

A.2 Web server configuration

The built-in web server is an easy and effective way to monitor status of the CIM 500 module and configure the available functions and Industrial Ethernet protocols. The web server also makes it possible to update the firmware of the CIM module, and store/restore settings.

To establish a connection from a PC to CIM 500, proceed as follows:

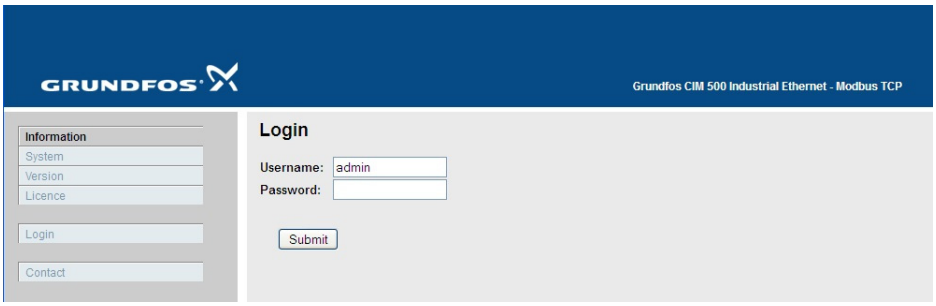
Before configuration

- Check that PC and CIM module are connected via an Ethernet cable.
- Check that the PC Ethernet port is set to the same network as the CIM module. For network configuration, see section *A.1 How to configure an IP address on your PC*.

To establish a connection from a PC to the CIM 500 for the first time, the following steps are required:

1. Open a standard Internet browser and type 192.168.1.100 in the URL address field.
2. Log in to the Web server.

A.3 Login



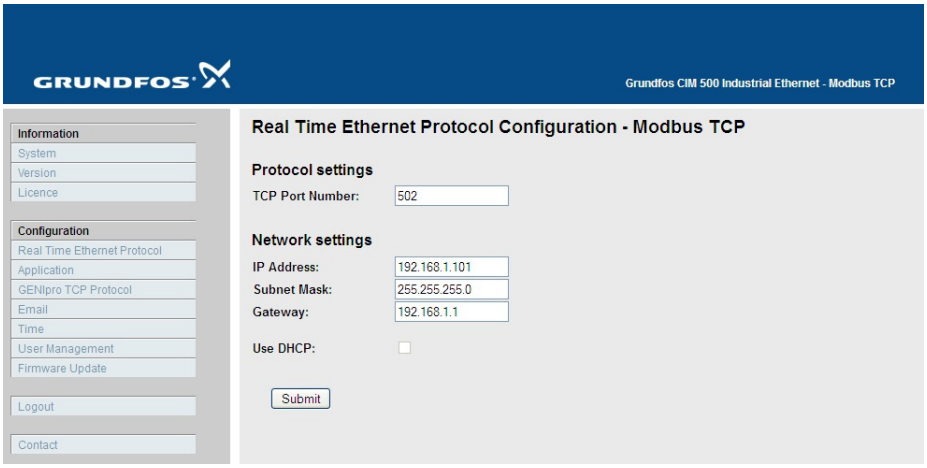
TM05 6063 4412

Fig. 29 Login

User name	Enter user name. Default: admin.
Password	Enter password. Default: Grundfos.

Note ***User name and password can be changed on the web server under "Grundfos Management"***

A.4 Modbus TCP configuration



TM05 6064 4412

Fig. 30 Real Time Ethernet Protocol Configuration - Modbus TCP

Object	Description
TCP Port Number	The default value is 502, the official IANA-assigned Modbus TCP port number. Number 502 will always be active implicitly. If you select another value in the Web server configuration field, both the new value and value 502 will be active.
IP Address	The static IP address for CIM 500 on the Modbus TCP network.
Subnet mask	The subnet mask for the CIM 500 module on the Modbus TCP network.
Gateway	The default gateway for the Modbus TCP network.
Use DHCP	The CIM 500 module can be configured to automatically obtain the IP address from a DHCP server on the network.

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Revised 18.04.2013

98367081 0513
ECM: 1113692